

THE HEADQUARTERS
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS

by
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Furnishing Plan

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND INTERPRETIVE PURPOSE . .	1
	History of the 4th Infantry	2
	Arrival of the 1st Infantry	4
	Arrival of the 6th Infantry and Dragoons	4
	Arrival of the Mounted Riflemen	5
	Duties of the Commanding Officer	7
	Duties of the Adjutant.	8
	The Court-Martial	10
	The Ordnance Storeroom	12
PART II	FURNISHINGS HISTORICALLY USED	15
	Commanding Officer's Room	15
	Adjutant's Office	17
	Court-Martial Room	19
	Ordnance Storeroom	20
	The Gun Shed	34
PART III	RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS	37
	Adjutant's Office	38
	Commanding Officer's Office	41
	Court-Martial Room	44
	The Ordnance Storeroom	45
	The Gun House	47
	Estimates	49
	Floor Plans and Elevations	51
PART IV	INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION	66
	Installation	66
	Maintenance	66
	Protection	67
APPENDICES	68

PART I

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND STATEMENT OF INTERPRETIVE PURPOSE

In 1842, Companies A and C of the 1st Dragoons rode across the Kansas prairies to begin construction of a post that was to carry the name of one of the Army's most illustrious officers, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott.¹ Dragoon Captain Moore² was in charge, until Company D, 4th Infantry, arrived under the command of Capt. William M. Graham.³ Graham held the brevet rank of major and, outranking Moore, took command of the post. In a short time, Company C of the 1st Dragoons was transferred to Fort Leavenworth and Company C of the 4th Infantry was ordered to replace it.⁴

1. Winfield Scott became a captain in the Light Artillery in 1808. During the War of 1812, he rose to brigadier general and a major general in 1841. His services in both the War of 1812 and Mexican War were recognized by Congress. He retired in 1861 and died in 1866. Francis B. Heitman, Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army (Washington, 1903) 870.
2. Benjamin Moore became a midshipman in the USN in 1829, but changed to the Mounted Rangers in 1832. He became a 1st lieutenant in the Dragoons in 1833 and captain in 1837. He was killed in the battle of San Pasqual in 1846. Ibid., 721.
3. William Graham graduated from the Military Academy 4th in his class in 1813. He joined the artillery but transferred to the infantry in 1820. He became a captain in the 4th Infantry in 1832 and was brevetted for gallantry at Withlacoochee, Florida, in 1835. He rose to lieutenant colonel but was killed in 1847 at the battle of Molino del Rey. Ibid., 468.
4. Erwin N. Thompson, Fort Scott, Kansas, Site Identification (Washington, February 15, 1967) 15.

The 4th Infantry had a long and distinguished history. During the Florida Wars, it had been involved in several engagements, one at Lake Okeechobee. In the latter, six companies of the 4th lost 22 killed and wounded. In 1838, the regiment was sent to escort the Cherokee Nation during their removal; and the next years were spent building roads through a region "so unhealthy that civilians could not be engaged to perform the work."⁵ The men endured much sickness, probably from bad water and poor diet, during these operations. In 1841, they returned to Florida and took part in the final campaign of the Seminole War. In September, 1842, they were ordered to Jefferson Barracks and duty on the western frontier. Perhaps the experience the men had gained earlier building roads led to their being selected to assist the work at Fort Scott, which primarily consisted of constructing buildings. Extra-duty rosters indicate there were a large number of wheelwrights, carpenters, laborers and teamsters among the men.⁶

As the rumblings of war became more noticeable in 1844, a part of the regiment was moved to Louisiana to observe the situation. The next year it was moved to Corpus Christi, Texas, and at that time Companies C and D, which had been at Fort Scott,

5. Theo. F. Rodenbough and William L. Haskin (Eds.), The Army of the United States (New York, 1896) 458.

6. Extra-duty rosters, R. G. 217, Records of the General Accounting Office, 3rd Auditor's Reports, in the National Archives.

were ordered to Texas via St. Louis. The regiment distinguished itself during the war, serving in every major battle, except one, from the Rio Grande to Mexico City. At Molino del Rey, the regiment furnished officers and 100 men to storm the city. In the bloody hand to hand combat that ensued, the 4th Infantry lost 67 killed and wounded, including three officers.⁷ Among the latter was Lt. Col. William Graham, who had commanded at Fort Scott. Chapultepec followed with more casualties. Altogether the 4th lost eight officers and 59 men killed or mortally wounded; ten officers and 140 men more or less severely wounded; and four officers killed in steamboat explosions. During the greater part of the war the regiment had present but six reduced companies, leading General Grant to comment later that "the regiment lost more officers during the war than it ever had present in any one engagement."⁸ Peace concluded, the 4th came home to lick its wounds but was not returned to the western states immediately. It was sent north instead to the Great Lakes. These years served as training for such officers as Augur, Grant, Sheridan and Crook, who had a larger war waiting for them just in the future.

7. Rodenbough, 460.

8. Ibid.

When the 4th Infantry left Fort Scott, Company B of the 1st Infantry, under Capt. Sidney Burbank,⁹ was sent to replace the companies. The strength of the post that in 1843 had numbered 202 enlisted men and eight officers fell in 1846 to a low of 27 enlisted men and three officers. The 1st had been stationed on the northwest frontier. During the Mexican War, part of the regiment remained in the United States to garrison Forts Scott and Snelling and Jefferson Barracks, the regimental headquarters.¹⁰

In the fall of 1848, Company H of the 6th Infantry and Company F of the 1st Dragoons were sent to relieve the 1st Infantry. Ranking officer and post commander was Capt. Albemarle Cady of the Sixth. The "Fighting Sixth" is closely associated with the western frontier. As early as 1819, it had been part of the force that had cordelled the keelboats up the Missouri River to establish Fort Atkinson, the first military post west of the Mississippi. Throughout its long and distinguished history, the 6th Infantry crossed and recrossed the western plains. Its companies could be found at almost every frontier fort, in-

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9. Sidney Burbank graduated 17th in his class at West Point in 1825. He joined the 1st Infantry in 1829 and rose in grade to captain in 1839. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a lt. colonel in the 2nd Infantry, rose to colonel, and was brevetted brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg. He died in 1882. Heitman, 262.
10. Rodenbough, 487-489.

cluding Fort Laramie. The regiment fought bravely during the Florida Wars; and during the Mexican War, part of the regiment served with Worth's Division in Mexico. After the war, its headquarters were established at St. Louis and the companies scattered to various frontier posts.¹¹

In 1852, the Companies A and K of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen were sent to Fort Scott, under the command of Maj. Winslow F. Sanderson.¹² The Regiment of Mounted Riflemen was organized in 1846 and had served bravely in many battles in Mexico, during which it had sustained heavy casualties. In 1861, the designation was changed to that of the Third Regiment of Cavalry and subsequently to the 6th Regiment of Cavalry. Major Sanderson commanded the post until the following year, when apparently his health began to fail. Capt. Michael F. Van Buren, who had been so severely wounded in the Mexican War that he had been sent home, assumed the melancholy task of disbanding Fort Scott.

11. Ibid., 489.

12. Winslow F. Sanderson became a captain in the Mounted Rifles in 1846. He was made a major in 1848 but had been brevetted prior to that in 1847 for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. He died in September, 1853. Heitman, 859.

13. Rodenbough, 195-197.

14. Michael E. Van Buren joined the Mounted Riflemen as a 1st lieutenant in 1846. He became a captain in 1847 but had already been brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, Mexico. He died of wounds received in action with the Comanche Indians near San Diego, Texas, in 1854. Heitman, 980.

Fort Scott was fortunate to have the able commanding officers and staff it had to construct the fine post it became. The buildings that have survived attest to the workmanship and abilities of the officers in charge. In a day of poor communication, the man selected to command a frontier post was chosen with care. The commanding officers at Fort Scott were capable; two, Moore and Graham, were killed during the Mexican War; and others were rewarded for their bravery with brevets. Following his inspection in 1844, Inspector General Croghan wrote that "no pains have been spared by Maj^r Graham to forward the instruction of his command, and he has succeeded under the circumstances most admirably." Croghan went on to comment that both of the infantry companies were well practiced in their drill, "which is saying a great deal for them, as two-thirds of their number have been constantly upon either extra or daily duty."¹⁵ No garrison he had visited had impressed him as favorably in regard to discipline as had Fort Scott.

The Headquarters building was at the north end of the parade ground. Perhaps it was to impress his superiors with the economy he was practicing that made the commanding officer construct a multi-purpose building for his offices. In addition to two offices for himself, it also held a court-martial room

¹⁵. Inspection Report for Fort Scott, July 8, 1844, R. G. 108, Records of the Headquarters of the Army, in the National Archives.

the ordnance storeroom and the gun shed. This was unusual but apparently satisfactory.

Each commandant was responsible for the discipline of his troops and the good state of everything entrusted to his charge. A commander had to see that the rules and regulations were enforced, the supplies of provisions, arms and ammunition were sufficient, and the quarters and defenses in a proper state. With the assistance of the medical officers, he selected the hospital site. He had the country reconnoitered and maps drawn showing the locations of the roads, rivers, hills, mountains, etc., which related to the military resources and capabilities of the country. He was expected to study the terrain and make suggestions regarding the defensibility of the area. If the location of the post during certain seasons caused disease, a commander could relocate his command in a healthier area temporarily.

Responsible for the preservation of ~~his~~^{the} post, commanding officers were expected to make immediate repairs when required. Although the quartermaster provided the quarters, the commanding officer distributed them according to regulations; and many a younger officer was "bumped" from his quarters when a higher ranking officer was transferred to his post. When an officer died at or near a post, it was the duty of his commanding officer to report the fact to the Adjutant General and to take proper charge of his effects.

On the last day of each month, the commanding officer made his grand inspection, but during the month he also was expected to visit the hospital, quarters, bakery, barracks, etc. to make sure all was in order. The commanding officer was responsible for the monthly returns of his post and was on hand when the men were mustered for pay every two months. He convened court-martials for his men. On frontiers without sufficient law, he aided in carrying out the revenue acts. The post commander granted furloughs, sent after deserters, and recommended disabilities for soldiers unable to perform their duties. At least once every two months, he convened his Council of Administration, consisting of the three officers next in rank to him. When his post was abandoned, it was his duty to see the surplus property was accounted for and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for a Board of Survey to inspect.¹⁶

Each commandant was assisted by his staff officers, his adjutant, quartermaster, commissary of subsistence, ordnance officer, and medical officers, and his field officers. The adjutant was the commanding officer's first deputy and did most of the work requiring his approval and signature. The adjutant supervised the selection of the men for details, wrote the returns

16. General Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1847
(Washington, 1847) Nos. 55-91 and 468-470.

for the post and reports concerning court-martials, was the Post Treasurer and Librarian, and was responsible for the security and good order of the post. He was expected to pass along all orders of his commanding officer without discussion, and he made semi-annual reports of a confidential nature to the War Department, which were counter-signed by the commandant. Perhaps his biggest task was that of keeping the morale of the staff high and things running smoothly at all times.¹⁷

The adjutant was assisted by an orderly or first sergeant. At this time, the sergeant was selected by the captain of his company and was entitled to extra pay for his duties. The morning reports were signed by this sergeant, who then conducted the sick to the hospital after "Surgeon's Call." He gave a list of all the sick to the surgeon, including those unable to walk to the hospital. Each day there were five roll calls: the first, fourth and fifth were made under the supervision of the officers: the second and third, during mess, were made by the orderly sergeant, who then reported any absences to the captain, who then reported to the adjutant. Thirty minutes before guard-mounting, the sergeant sounded roll call for inspection; ten minutes later he conducted the men to the garrison parade. At the end of the parade, the sergeant

17. 1847 Regulations, Nos. 96, 100, 120, 181, 311-312, 472, 477, 489, 504-555.

marched off the supernumeraries and dismissed them. Sergeants usually were selected because they could write and act as clerks. Frequently, they ran errands for the commanding officer or the adjutant. Later in the century, the orderly would be chosen at inspection, and competition for the job, which was considered an easy one, was keen.¹⁸

Discipline was rigidly enforced at army posts of the Nineteenth Century, and the commandant of a post saw that infractions of the regulations were severely punished. The enlisted men were at the mercy of their superior officers. It was true that an officer seldom raised his voice to his men, leaving that to the sergeant, but they nevertheless demanded complete subservience. Justice was administered by a court-martial convened at the post. A general court-martial, consisted of five to eleven members which had the power to try capital cases, officers, and to fine more than one month's pay of or imprison a soldier. Mitigating circumstances that appeared during the trial could not be considered during sentencing but were adequate grounds for recommending mercy. All court-martial proceedings were approved by the commanding officer, who could remit sentences if so inclined. The original proceedings of a garrison court-martial were not forwarded to the Adjutant

18. Ibid., 120, 370, 381, 543 and 552.

General, unless specific orders to do so were given.¹⁹

The following bitter description of a court martial of the 1840's was written by an anonymous soldier:

...If ever a burlesque was successfully got up, it is in garrison, when a regimental court martial is to be held. We use the broad word successful, because it is strictly applicable in this instance;-- there is no prompter required, as every performer knows his part. It generally consists of three members (commissioned officers); one of them, usually the youngest in rank, is the recorder, and acts as Judge Advocate. Although the recorder is presumed to have an eye to the interests of the prisoner as well as those of the government, yet in six cases out of seven he does not appear to recognize that the prisoner can have any interests to be jeopardized.

A prisoner is asked by the advocate, whether he objects to any member of the court? and if he does object, he is required to give good and sufficient reasons for such objection.

Instances of such objection are not infrequent; but in almost every one, the members of the court find it convenient to deem the reasons for such objection not good and sufficient.

He has the privilege of calling any witnesses in his defence [sic], but if the witnesses are privates they are generally so overawed by the haughty, arrogant bearing of the court, as to be of little service to him. The prisoner is not allowed to speak in his defence [sic], but can address the court through the advocate, or reduce to writing what he may desire to offer in his defence [sic], and present that to the court. After trial, the prisoner is sent back to the guard-house, and the sentence of acquittal in his case is in due time read to him by the officer of the guard.

19. Ibid., Nos. 311-329.

On the morning after the trial, the prisoners were all paraded on the left flank of the guard, in front of the guard house, while the officer proceeded to read the proceedings of the court in the cases of those prisoners who had been tried.²⁰

Officers could be placed under arrest only by the commanding officer, who had to exercise discretion and good judgment in so doing. Those under the rank of major were informed verbally of their arrest but above that rank were addressed in writing. An officer was never confined to the guardhouse, although he was asked to relinquish his sword. Officers could not demand a trial nor remain in arrest once released.²¹

Attaching the ordnance storeroom to the headquarters building was most unusual, even if dictated by economy measures. Croghan does not mention the arrangement, probably because the structure was barely started. The Inspector General's only remarks about the ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Scott were that they were sufficient and that the surplus and unserviceable stores should be dropped or sent to

20. Anonymous, Recollections of the United States Army. A Series of Thrilling Tales and Sketches by an American Soldier (Boston, 1845) 14-18.

21. 1847 Regulations, Nos. 305-306.

the Missouri Depot.²²

The selection of the ordnance sergeant in charge of military stores was made carefully. Ideally, he was responsible for two storage areas, the Magazine and the Ordnance Storehouse. Supplies were separated to prevent spontaneous combustion, particularly from sparks caused by metallic items rubbing together and igniting the gunpowder. Carelessness in the Magazine could result in an explosion that could destroy an entire fort. The ordnance sergeant was expected to keep his stores in perfect order, according to regulations, and to keep records of the stores received and expended.²³

When refurnished, the Headquarters Building should enable visitors to see how the early Nineteenth Century Army post was administered. Particularly important is the opportunity here to tell the story of the Infantry that garrisoned the fort, since the story of the companies of the Dragoons is told in the Barracks. Discipline and army justice will be interpreted in the Court-Martial Room. In addition, visitors will see the type of 6-pounder cannon that once defended Fort Scott

22. Inspection Report of 1844.

23. The duties of the Ordnance Sergeant are detailed more fully in the "Furnishing Plan for the Magazine at Fort Scott, Kansas."

and the ways in which ordnance supplies, other than those already viewed in the Magazine, were cared for by Ordnance Sergeant McCann.

PART II

FURNISHINGS HISTORICALLY USED IN THE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

The Headquarters Building was completed before 1848. The frame structure sat at the north end of the parade ground opposite Officers' Quarters One and the Dragoon Barracks. The 1848 floor plan shows a one-story building with five rooms: two delegated to the Commanding Officer, one Court Martial Room, an Ordnance Storeroom, and a Gun Shed. Unlike the majority of the buildings at Fort Scott, the Headquarters did not have a piazza or porch.

The Commanding Officer's Room. The Commanding Officer was entitled to an office of his own. Since he desired privacy, his room was adjacent to the Adjutant's. The latter could screen all personnel entering the Commandant's office.

Revised Regulations for 1861 lists the furniture allotted each office at the time: two common desks or tables, six common chairs, one pair common andirons, and shovel and tongs. Each office was allowed also one inkstand, one stamp, one paper folder, one sand-box, one wafer-box, and as many lead-pencils as were required, not exceeding four per annum.²⁴ The andirons, shovel and tongs would not have been used at Fort Scott in the Headquarters, because the 1848 floor plan and excavations at

24. Revised United States Army Regulations of 1861 (Washington, 1863) Nos. 1088 and 1132.

the site indicate there were no fireplaces. This was one of the buildings that used the stoves ordered by the quartermaster.

The tables probably were covered with a blue woollen cloth. In 1841, when Capt. Thomas Swords²⁵ was Assistant Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, he became involved in an argument with Col. S. W. Kearny²⁶ over two yards of blue woollen material. After a two-year debate, Kearny settled the argument with the following statement:

There are but few if any offices, where Tables are furnished by the Q^r Mst Dept. where covers are not furnished with them. It is to be hoped that a Table furnished by the Dept for the office of the Comm^s officer at Fort Leavenworth²⁷ will not be made an exception to the general rule.

This is the first indication we have of the color and kind of material used to cover Army furniture of the early Nineteenth Century.

Present day filing systems were not in use, and the record books of the Army were kept in portable boxes that could be moved with the troops. A special requisition for such a box was made in 1844. The specifications were for a pine box, with hinges, lock and key, with the following inside dimensions: two feet long, $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and one foot high. The requisition certified that the box was "absolutely requisite for the proper

25. Captain Swords was Quartermaster at Fort Scott also from 1842-1846. Officers' Quarters One is furnished to his occupancy.

26. Colonel Kearny selected Swords to be his Quartermaster during his march to California in 1846, so the controversy was not personal.

27. Third Auditor's Records. Subscription was written July 17, 1843.

Special Requisition

For

One pine box, with hinges, lock and key,
of the following inside dimensions - viz - Two
feet long, 14 1/2 inches wide and one foot high.

I certify that the above requisition is correct,
and that the box is absolutely requisite for
the better preservation of books & papers
pertaining to the Western Division of the Army.

J. N. Reid
J. W. Leamp
J. A. & J. H. Leamp

The Quartermaster's order was made the
box above described.

By order of Major General Gaines,

J. N. Reid
J. W. Leamp
J. A. & J. H. Leamp

Received of Major Arnes Mackay,
Quartermaster U.S.A., St. Louis 31. October
1844, the box mentioned above

J. N. Reid
J. A. & J. H. Leamp

preservation of books & papers pertaining to the Western Division of the Army."²⁸

Since the Commandant was responsible for having maps of the area made, he probably had some of these on his walls; he probably also had his regimental flag in the room.

The Adjutant's Office. Adjacent to the Commanding Officer was the office of his Adjutant, who was awash with paper work. Probably he was chosen for his diligence in dispatching the multitude of reports that came over his desk as for any other reason. Besides the rosters of officers and companies, the Adjutant kept thirteen books, viz: General Orders, Regimental Orders, Description and Succession of Officers, Description of Enlisted Soldiers, Letter, Return, Morning Report, Registry of Deceased Soldiers, Record, and Description of Horses. For security and easy transportation, these thirteen volumes were stored in a "strong case, of suitable dimensions, with spare spaces." The case had a door made to turn on hinges at the bottom, so that it could serve as a portable desk.²⁹ Desks of this type were used right up through the Civil War (see sketch).

28. The box was made and delivered the same month it was ordered. Special Requisition, Oct. 31, 1844, #1982, 3rd Auditor's Accounts.

29. "Systems of Martial Law, Field Service, and Police," American State Papers: Military Affairs, II, 213-214.

Paper, &c.					Files of papers.		Files of papers.						
1	2	4	6	Space for blanks, &c.	3	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Say of 4 quires of paper.	Say of 3 quires.	Say of 6 quires.	Say of 2 quires.		Say of 2 quires.	Say of 2 quires.	Say of 2 quires.	Say of 1 quire.	Say of 1 quire.	Say of 3 quires.	Say of 1 quire.	Say of 1 1/2 quires.	Say of 1 quire.

The door will be made to turn on hinges at the bottom, and thus serve as a portable desk.
 The placing of the figures in the above form shows the length of the books represented by those figures.

Plan of desk for keeping regimental books and papers. The plan was furnished in 1818 but desks similar to this were used by officers through the Civil War.

In one of his diaries, Maj. John G. Bourke³⁰ listed his own office needs for field service: a desk and table, office chairs, candlesticks and lanterns, carpet and wash-basin.³¹ He may have used the carpet to keep his feet warmer during cold weather in poorly heated offices; the basin probably was needed to cleanse his hands of ink stains.

Since the Adjutant acted as the post librarian, he probably kept the books and newspapers in his office, where they could be checked in and out.

The Orderly or First Sergeant probably had a table in this room for his own use. Of necessity he had to be literate so that he could make out reports. Meyers remarked that sergeant-majors and first sergeants had small desks or chests in which their books and papers were kept and that these were the only items transported in the wagons for the soldiers.³²

Court-Martial Room. The court-martial room was used only when the court was in session. There were few frills. Depending on the court, there would have been a table and between three to eleven common chairs placed at the table for the presiding officer and the other members of the

30. John Bourke was a private during the Civil War. Afterwards he entered and graduated from West Point. He had a distinguished career during the later Indian Wars. Heitman, 232.

31. Vol. 13, 1853, Bourke Diaries in the West Point Library.

32. Augustus Meyers, Ten Years in the Ranks U. S. Army (New York, 1914) 210.

court. Prisoners would have stood, but officers testifying at the court probably were seated in extra chairs in the room. When the court occupied a building of its own, there usually was a separate room in which the prisoners awaiting trial were confined. The Judge Advocate, who kept the records of the proceedings, had paper, quill pens, an ink stand, a sand box, tape (to tie up his packets), and a wafer box.³³ After the proceedings had been approved, the records were placed with other records in the Adjutant's office.

Ordnance Storeroom. Not until the first quarter of 1846 was Fort Scott listed in the Ordnance Books of the army. In this year, Scott, which previously had been unlisted, is recorded as having two 6-pounder field iron cannon, with carriages and equipment. The equipment is listed as follows:

- 2 tarbuckets
- 2 port fire stocks
- 2 port fire cases
- 2 port fire cutters and shears
- 2 gunner's belts
- 2 gunner's havresacks
- 2 tube boxes
- 2 priming wires
- 2 prolongs
- 18 bricoles

Fort Scott had some but not all of the equipment that was required. A thumbstall was added a year later, but it never had everything listed in the Ordnance Manual of 1841 as required.

33. Revised Regulations of 1861, No. 1132.

Ammunition for the cannon on hand was listed as follows:

20 6-pounder strapped shot
53 6-pounder canister shot
174 6-pounder shot fixed

There were no muskets, carbines, pistols or sabers mentioned. These probably were in the hands of the men.

Extra ammunition, however, included:

1700 musket flints
1000 pistol flints
71 ⁷lbs musket powder
744 6-pounder flannel cartridges
18500 musket ball and buck shot cartridges
5000 blank cartridges³⁴

Over the next few years there seems to have been little expenditure of the ammunition on hand, although regulations specified practice shooting. Between 1846 and 1847, the soldiers used 400 rounds of musket balls and cartridges. In 1849, perhaps due to the arrival of the dragoon company, there was an addition of 15 carbines, 7 pistols, and 21 cavalry sabers to the stores. Between 1849 and 1853, there were some changes. The infantry expended 200 musket flints, 1,250 balls, and 450 blanks. The powder, listed both as musket and rifle, fell from 68 pounds to 66 5/8 pounds; and 176 of the 6-pounder flannel cartridges were used.³⁵ In 1853, the post was abandoned and presumably the ordnance was sent elsewhere.

34. Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Vol. 2F8, Entry 100, R. G. 156 in the National Archives.

35. Ibid.

Shot for cannon was lacquered as soon as it was received, and instructions for doing this were given in Chapter 9 of the Ordnance Manual. Periodically, old lacquer had to be renewed. The balls were piled according to kind and calibre in an area that had free circulation of air. The piles were in tiers, the bottom tier being 12 to 14 balls. Complete instructions for storing shot outside were given on page 31 of the manual. Canister shot was placed in bins or strong boxes on the ground floor of the storehouse or in dry cellars. Each parcel of shot was marked with its kind, calibre and number.³⁶

Rammers for a 6-pounder gun were 5.5 inches long. Their bodies were 3.24 inches long and the neck 2.5. The heads were made of ash, maple, birch, beech, elm, gum or other tough woods, bored $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length with a hole 0.25 inch less than the diameter of the staff which fastened with a tenon. The staff was driven into the head and fastened with a pin of hard wood 0.3 inches in diameter: the neck had a copper band 0.5 inches wide and 0.05 inches thick, fastened with three copper nails.³⁷

Sponge heads had a diameter of 2.7 inches and were 7.5

36. Ordnance Manual for Use of the Officers of the United States Army (Washington, 1841) 30-32.

37. Ibid., 69.

inches long for field cannon. A head was made of elm or poplar, bored 2/3rds of its length by a hole .25 inches less than the body of the staff. Into this was inserted a tenon and fastened by two hard wood pins 0.3 inches in diameter.

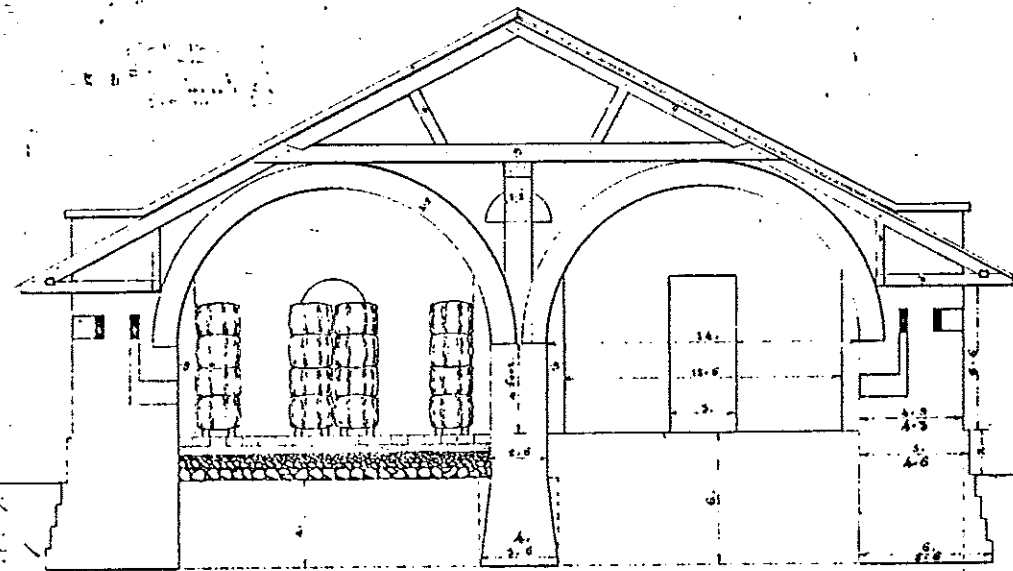
The sponges were made of a coarse, well twisted woollen yarn, woven into a warp of strong hemp or flax thread, after the manner of Brussels carpet. The loops were 0.75 inches long. The sponges were sewed to fit formers of the same dimension as the sponge heads. One end of the sponge was drawn together with strong twine, and a tuft of woollen yarn was inserted at the center of the gathers. A circular piece of strong canvas was stitched inside the bottom. The other end, after receiving the sponge head, was nailed to it around the staff with six copper nails, one inch long; three copper nails also were driven into the bottom of the sponge, to secure it to the head. Woven sponges were preferred, but yarn and sheep skin sponges were used.

Sponge covers were made of Russia duck or canvas, painted the same color as the gun carriage. These were marked in white with the calibre of the gun.

For field guns, the rammer and sponge heads were on the same staff.³⁸

38. Ibid., 70-72.

Ch. 8. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.



50 feet.

100 Feet long in the clear.

The Magazine at Augusta, Maine, is 80 feet long & 50 feet in clear in all other respects. The one at St. Louis, Missouri, is also 80 feet long in the clear. The thickness of the walls, & the details of the figures in section (see the section).

14

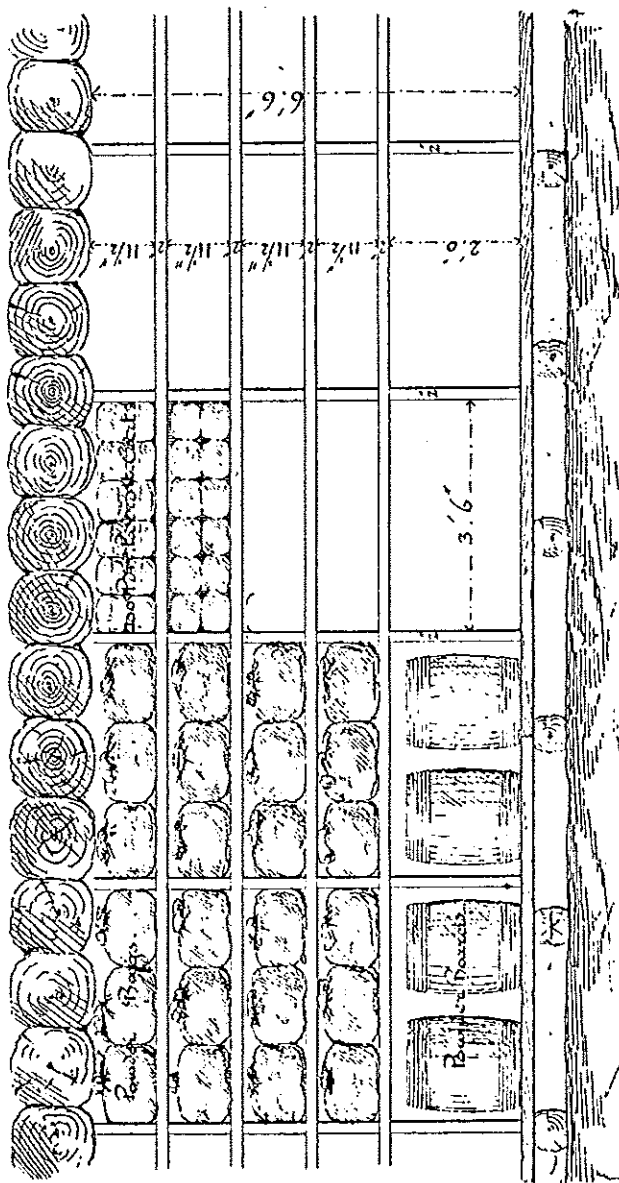
Magazine.

A Port Fire Stock was made with a socket of sheet iron 0.1 inches thick, 2 inches long, rolled on a mandril 0.65 inches in diameter, with a circular plate in the bottom of the socket. A nut near the top served for the thumb screw, and the lower part formed the stock socket, in which the stock was secured with a ribet (a thumb screw) to hold the port fire. The end was riveted inside. The hook was 8 inches from the top so as to hang in the loop of the portfire case. Stocks were made from ash, elm or oak and were 22.5 inches long, with a mean diameter of 1 inch and a whole length of 21 inches. a stock weighed 0.437 pounds.³⁹

A Port Fire Case was made of sole leather and contained 12 port fires. The length of a case was 15.6 inches, with an interior diameter of 2.75 inches. The cover was 5.8 inches high, with two loops for the belt, one loop on the cover and one on the case for the port fire stock. The belt was one inch wide with a buckle and strap like that of the havresack and a pocket for the port fire cutters. The length of a long strap was 53 inches and the short strap 26 inches. The straps were sewed on the case so as to be below the top when the case was empty. A port fire case weighed 1.5 pounds.⁴⁰

39. Ibid., 75.

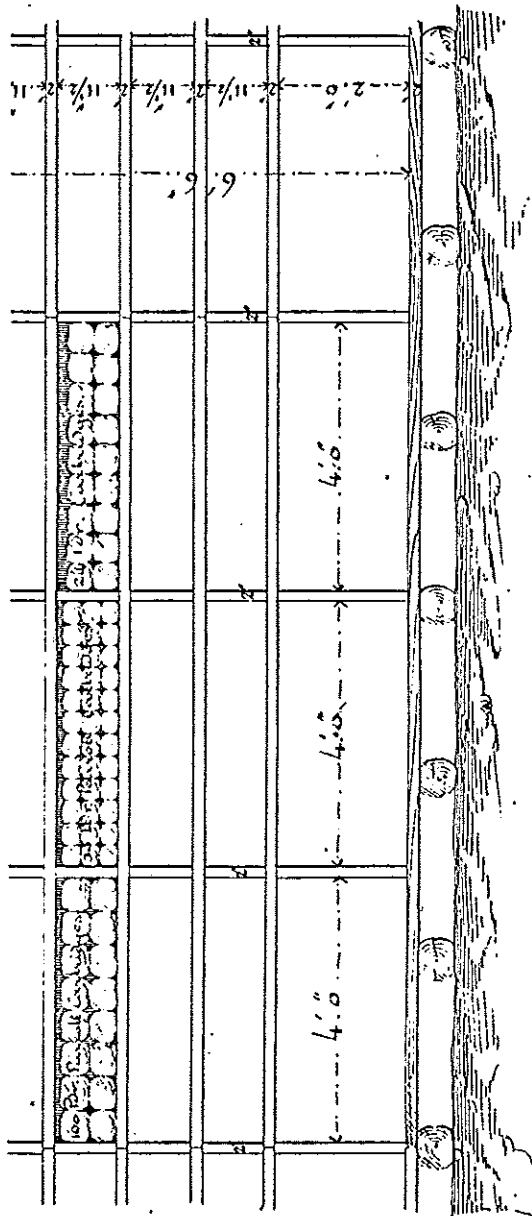
40. Ibid., 76.



24a

SKETCH SHOWING SHELVING IN MAGAZINE FOR DIFFERENT KINDS OF





A ticket on each pile showed the number and kind of cartridges, additions to the pile and the issues. Canisters were piled the same, except that empty canisters were set in ten or 12 tiers, the bottoms and covers separate. Loaded shells were never put into magazines. They were piled on the ground floor of the storeroom in tiers of six.⁵⁶

Bricoles were men's harness used for pulling heavy guns where horses could not go. They were made of four inch rope 18 feet long, with thimbles and a hook. The harness had ten loops made of strips of bag leather five feet long, 2.75 inches wide, which were fastened to the rope in pairs, each pair being secured in place by knots worked into the rope. The first pair of loops were three feet from the hook, and the others at a distance of three and one-half feet. The weight of a bricole was 23 pounds.⁵⁷

Although the harness for the horses that pulled the cannon carriages is not mentioned in the Ordnance Book listing the supplies at Fort Scott, it must be presumed there was some. Chapter Five of the Ordnance Manual gives complete descriptions of the harness used. Harness was stored in well ventilated rooms that were not too dry but free from dampness. Each was arranged according to kind and class and separated and placed so as to touch each other and the walls as little as possible.

56. Ibid.

57. Ibid., 80.

The saddles were placed on trestles or bars; the collars hung on pins; the hames with their straps and traces hung with the traces falling vertically. The side pipes and belly bands were piled on the floor or on shelves; surcingles and breast straps were stretched on racks, and halters, bridles, reins, etc. were hung up in bundles of five or ten. The hames straps, collar straps, etc. were hung up in bundles of ten or 20, while the bits, curb chains, trace hooks, etc. were put in boxes. At least four times a year the articles had to be examined and cleaned. Leather was brushed and greased with neats' foot oil. Generally, new leather was not greased until it had been stored three years. Iron parts that were not japanned or tinned or from which the coating had rubbed off were greased with tallow.⁵⁸

The Gun Shed. Six-pounders seem to have been supplied to many of the frontier posts garrisoned with dragoon companies. Croghan recommended that two 6-pounders be furnished New Orleans Barracks in 1844, and both Fort Jesup and Fort Washita had iron 6-pounders. Fort Leavenworth in 1845 had sixteen 6-pounders. Fort Scott had two. Primarily, the 6 pounder seems to have been a cannon used to fire morning and evening salutes.⁵⁹ Those at Fort Scott were in use right up to the fort's abandonment.

58. Ibid., 92.

59. Francis Paul Prucha (Ed.), Army Life on the Western Frontier (Norman, 1958) 93-93.

The 6-pounder field cannon must have been made prior to 1835, since the 1841 Ordnance Manual says that after that date these cannon were made of bronze. Iron cannon had to be covered with a lacquer that was impervious to water, and the bores and vents had to be greased with a mixture of oil and tallow or tallow and beeswax that had been melted and boiled. The lacquer had to be renewed whenever needed and the grease each year.⁶⁰ Since Fort Scott had carriages for its cannon and a gun shed in which to store them, they probably were well protected during bad weather.

All mounted guns were sponged clean and their vents examined to see that they were clear periodically. Chassis were moved and changed in position and the elevating screws were wiped clean, worked and oiled at least once a week. When tarpaulins were placed over the guns, they had to be removed every other day or at least three times a week, when the weather was fair, so that the carriages and guns could be brushed off and dried.

During drill practice, old sponge staffs and heads were used to conserve the newer ones. The periods of practice for the latitudes of Washington and South were April, June and October. Infantry officers were encouraged to avail themselves of every opportunity to instruct their men in the use

60. 1841 Ordnance Manual, 19.

of field artillery.⁶¹

Since there was no upper story in the Ordnance Store-room to keep the ropes, it may be they were stored in the Gun Shed. Ropes, if large, were coiled up and labeled on skids to allow the circulation of air. Small ropes were hung from the joists on pins or hooks. Each year the ropes had to be uncoiled and stretched out for several days at the beinning of the dry season.⁶²

61. Ibid., 68-70, 81, 82 and 95.

62. Ibid., 269.

PART III

RECOMMENDED FURNISHINGS

The Headquarters is important to the interpretation of Fort Scott and to understanding the Army of the mid-Nineteenth Century. Precisely because this is a multi-purpose building, visitors have an opportunity here to discover the duties and responsibilities of the Commanding Officer and his staff. The story of the First Dragoon companies is told in the Dragoon Barracks and Stables; therefore it is important that the role of the Infantry be emphasized in the Headquarters. Fortunately, the majority of the commandants at Fort Scott were from the infantry and commanded by virtue of outranking the dragoon officers.

The roles of the adjutant and first sergeant in the smooth functioning of the post can best be told in the Adjutant's Office; the field officers assume importance in the Court-Martial Room; and the duties of the ordnance sergeant, which involved more than mere accounting for stores, will be explained in the Ordnance Storeroom and Gun House. All of the rooms, with a few minor exceptions, will be plainly furnished with Quartermaster-type furniture, in conformity to the regulations of the period.

Adjutant's Office

The Adjutant's office should look busy. Papers on his desk and in his portable desk should indicate the enormity of his task.

Desk - The Adjutant's desk should be no more than a table with two or three drawers. The legs should be the plain tapered leg that has previously been recommended for QMD-made items at the post. The two yards of material ordered for Kearny indicate that desks or tables were approximately four feet long, allowing a drop of material of 12 inches at each end. The Adjutant's desk may be 42-28 inches in length and 24 to 30 inches in width. It should be stained to match the other QMD pieces and woodwork in the room.

Cloth - The top of the desk should be covered with a dark blue wool cloth, two yards in length. The sides should be finished by the selvages and the ends with a one-inch, hand-sewed hem. The blue should be approximately the color of the blue uniform of the period; however, the fact that this was a purchase not a requisition indicates the quartermaster may have bought his cloth from the post sutler.

Desk Accessories - The following items should be arranged on top of the desk:

Foolscap paper.

Quill pens - two or three. Five hundred quill pens were ordered for Fort Scott in September, 1843.

Penwiper - a piece of flannel, cut into a square and used to wipe the quill to prevent blots and to protect the cloth. The flannel should have ink spots and show use.

Inkwell - a small glazed pottery piece with cork.

Sander - a pewter or wood sander, shaped in an hour glass form, and with a perforated top.

Candleholder - brass, with a saucer and short holder that has a sliding stub ejector. A partially burned candle should be set in the socket.

Packet - reports sent back to the Army were written on blue waxed paper or on writing paper. Several reports should be neatly folded into packets 8 x 3½ inches in size (see packets in 3rd Auditors records in National Archives). These were tied with a piece of deep red (now faded to a soft pink) twill ribbon or tape. Packets were either secured with a small bow or simply knotted.

Keg - A small keg serving as wastepaper basket should be set beside the desk. This may be partially filled with crumpled foolscap paper. One piece that missed its mark could lay on the floor.

Table - A QMD-type table should be set against the wall. This should be similar to other four-legged tables recommended and stained accordingly. It should not be covered.

Portable Desk - This should conform to the design of the portable desk shown on page 18 of this report. The desk may be made of pine or walnut and be stained to match the woodwork. The desk should have a key lock of brass. The hinged lid may be lowered for viewing, and papers should be set in some of the compartments, along with ledgers.

Book - This may be either a ledger or Army Regulations.

Bookends - These may be large rocks or bricks picked up around the parade ground to use for this purpose.

Packet - Similar to those on the desk.

Bookcase - Percival Lowe described the bookcases used by his company as being a pair with hinges closing the edges on one side and with locks on the edges of the others. Whether the one at Fort Scott was similar is not known. Captain Swords' wife mentions the library but does not describe it.

It is recommended that two very simple cases, with inside measurements of 12" h x 7" d x 30" l, be reproduced. Each bookcase should have a door with hinges and key lock. These may be varnished and stained, but no necessarily QMD. The bookcases should be set on top of each other.

Newspapers - If copies of Missouri, West Point or Eastern newspapers can be obtained for the 1840's, they should be folded and placed on top of the bookcases. Officers, particularly, were avid for news of friends and happenings "back home."

Check-out Sheet - A piece of writing paper with a few names and dates books were check out should be placed on top of the bookcases.

Sergeant's Table - The table of the sergeant should be similar to the plain tables previously recommended for other areas. The 36 inch length is smaller than that of the adjutant's, and the table should be without drawers.

Accessories - The following items should be placed on the table:

Paper - several sheets.

Glazed pottery inkwell with cork.

Quill - one.

Box - a plain wooden box for muster rolls, etc. should be set on the table. This should be similar to the box used during the Civil War by Co. E, 60th Indiana Infantry and should be stenciled in black "Books & Papers, _____ Infy".⁶³

Stove - The stove used to heat this room may be either a Franklin or a three-legged, cast-iron rectangular stove. The latter would have an elaborately cast body and probably the date of patent. Two of its legs would support a projecting apron at the front. The stove should be attached to the flue by stove pipe and should be set on a piece of tin to protect the floor from fire.

Fuel Box - A small packing box, partially filled with coal, should be set beside the stove.

Chairs - A total of six chairs should be distributed around the room as indicated. The chairs recommended are similar to those previously recommended in the furnishing plans for the Dragoon Barracks and Guardhouse.

63. Francis A. Lord, Civil War Collector's Encyclopedia (New York, 1963) 65.

82
No
Lantern - Beside the door going outside, a lantern should be hung. This may be a pierced tin or a glass-front lantern. This would be used during emergencies at night.

Lists - Several sheets of papers with extra-duty rosters or special orders should be tacked to the wall beside the east doorway. These would have been for the information of the officers, as well as the men. Actual names of men at the post should be used.

Curtains and Floor Treatment - No curtains or carpets are recommended.

Commanding Officer's Office

Three windows make this room light and airy. Because it is the Commanding Officer's room, the furnishings will be simple but more luxurious than the other offices at the post.

Handwritten: *Handwritten signature*
Desk - The desk recommended is somewhat more elaborate than others previously proposed. This desk has turned legs, which balisters in the quarters suggest the Quartermaster had the facilities to make. The size would be approximately four feet in length, and it would have three drawers across one side with mushroom-shaped, wooden knobs. It should be stained to match other QMD pieces.

Handwritten: *No*
Cloth - The top of the desk should be covered by a piece of blue wool cloth, two yards in length. It should be similar to the one recommended for the Adjutant's desk.

Desk Accessories - The following are recommended to be placed on top of the desk:

Paper - several pieces.

Inkwell - a pewter inkwell with holes bored for quills. Three quills should be placed in the inkwell holes.

Sander - brass or pewter and rather nice.

Candleholder - similar to the Adjutant's but larger. This should be brass and have a candle.

Letters - a pile of letters should be set at the edge of the desk for the Adjutant to pick up later. A reproduction of an actual letter written by one of Fort Scott's commanding officers should be placed on top.

Table - The table between the two east windows is more elaborate than others recommended but uses elements in the design of the fireplaces in the officers' quarters. Quartermaster Swords would have had no difficulty making a table of this kind, as the wardrobe and buffet in the collections attest. The table top is rectangular, resting on a round column. The latter, in turn, is set on a smaller rectangular piece, curving inward toward the center in a half-circle, and supported by four cannonball feet. The table is approximately 38 inches long and 24 inches wide.

Cloth - The table should be covered with a blue wool cloth, allowing a 12 inch overhang.

Box - The box for the post papers conforms to the specifications given on page 16 of this report. This is a very plain box without inlay or ornamentation and with only a brass rimlock keyhole. It should be stained to conform to the QMD furniture.

Portrait - Above the table, a likeness of General Scott should be hung. This probably should be a lithograph, preferably framed in gold, although a walnut ogee frame of the period, also would be appropriate. The portrait or likeness should be that of a young to middle age Scott, not that of the Civil War period. It may be that the picture now hanging in the hospital AV room is of the correct period, and this should be checked before acquisition is made.

Telescope - The commanding officer's telescope should be set on the table beside the box. This should be a brass-bound telescope with leather covering of the period.

Flags - It is important that this room be identified as

that of the Commander of Fort Scott and of an officer of the Infantry. Two flags are recommended:

United States flag - the 1847 Regulations specify it should have thirteen horizontal stripes and stars for each state. The number and regiment was embroidered in silver on the center stripe. Flags were six feet six inches fly and six feet deep on the pike. The pike, including spear and ferule, was nine feet ten inches. The fringe was yellow, and the cords and tassels were blue and white intermixed (No. 850).

Regimental flag - blue, with the arms of the United States embroidered in silk on the center. The name of the regiment was in a scroll underneath the eagle. It was the same size as the national flag and had the same fringe and tassels.

The United States flag should be set to the left of the desk and the regimental flag to the right.

Maps - Copies of maps of the area, reproduced from those actually made prior to 1850 should be hung on the wall to the left of the south window and the west doorway. One map may be Gratiot's 1837 Map of the Frontier (see Thompson).

Chairs - Five chairs in the room should be similar to those recommended for the other offices at the post.

The chair for the commanding officer, however, should be one that could have been acquired at Fort Leavenworth or St. Louis for his use. It should be American Empire, with a plain or notched top rail and vase-shaped splat. The side rails should be plain and the arms terminate in large scrolls. The front legs should be plain and slightly curved, without stretchers. The back legs also would be plain⁶⁴ and canted. The seat may be upholstered or caned.

Stove - The stove recommended for this room is a Franklin. Supported by three feet, the stove should have elaborate cast ornamentation. On the top there may be a large iron vase or finial, which acted as a reflector for the stove's heat. The stove should be attached by pipe

64. Thomas Ormsbee, Field Guide to Early American Furniture (New York, 1951) 83-84.

to the flue and rest on a tin plate.

Box - A small packing box, partially filled with coal, should be set behind the stove.

Court-Martial Room

The court-martial room was austere: the furnishings were functional. There is no evidence the room was used for any other purpose than that of a court.

Table - The table should be a plain, four-legged piece, similar to the others recommended for offices in the Headquarters. It differs in its larger size only.

Cloth - The blue wool cloth, previously discussed, should cover the table top.

Paper - A small pile of paper for the Judge Advocate to use may be placed at the end of the table. This is optional and chiefly for the use of interpreters in discussing the proceedings.

Chairs - Twelve chairs should be distributed around the room. These should be standard QMD-type chairs. Five should be placed at the table; one at the end for the Judge Advocate. Seven other chairs should be placed for the use of witnesses.

Flag - The United States flag recommended for the Commanding Officer's room may be placed behind and to the left of the table. There probably would have been only one such flag at the post, and when the court was in session, the flag of the commandant would have been brought into the Court-Martial Room. This is optional but may be considered desirable from an interpretive view.

Stove - The stove recommended is a Franklin stove, similar to the one recommended for the Commandant's office. There was no standard stove for the army at this time, so the stoves do not have to match. It should be attached to the flue and set on a plate.

The Ordnance Storeroom

The storeroom should be clean and in good order. Here, the Ordnance Sergeant cleaned, oiled and polished the equipment under his charge. This must have been a never ending job for the sergeant, who was selected for his conscientious attention to duty.

Table - The standard QMD-style table should be set in front of the window, where the light was good. The top of the table should be unpainted and have spills of oil, tallow, blacking and paint. The legs should be painted the olive of the Ordnance Department, not Quartermaster red or brown. Instructions for mixing the paint are given in the 1841 Ordnance Manual, Chapter 13.

Bench - Beside the table there should be a bench for the Ordnance Sergeant to sit on while working. A bench would be more convenient than a chair. It should be painted as the table, but the top should show only traces of olive paint that has not worn off from much use.

Shelf - To the right of the window there should be a 1 x 12 inch shelf, supported by wood brackets, on which the equipment used by the sergeant to refurbish his stores was kept. This should be painted olive.

Accessories - The following items are recommended to be placed on the shelf:

Iron pot - a small iron pot with handle, suitable for mixing lacquer and varnish in and heating.

Still - a small copper still, used to boil copal varnish. Copal was ordered for Fort Scott.

Bottle - a large brown blow glass bottle for turpentine. The bottle should be corked and have a piece of linen tied over the cork and neck of the bottle.

Bottle - a smaller bottle for oil should be set beside the turpentine bottle. A tag with hand lettered

*Green wood
Not Brown*

words "linseed oil" should be tied to the neck of the bottle.

not wood
Mortar and pestle - a small wooden one to use to grind lamp black, litharge, ocher, etc.

Rags - a pile of clean rags to use to clean the equipment should be placed at the far right.

Kegs - three or four small kegs, containing white lead, gum copal, and other materials. These should not be set on the shelf but underneath on the floor.

Shelf - a second shelf should be nailed to the wall to the left of the window.

Accessories - On this shelf, a record book should be placed, along with a glazed pottery inkwell and a quill pen.

Shelving - Across the entire east wall, shelves 18 inches deep and conforming to the pattern on page 24 b of this report should be constructed. These should be set on log rollers. All shelving, bins, etc. should be painted ordnance olive.

Accessories - The following items should be arranged on the shelves with proper identification according to the regulations:

Powder kegs - on the bottom shelves five powder kegs containing blank cartridges should be set, two to an opening. The dimensions for powder kegs are given in the furnishing plan for the Magazine. The tops of the powder kegs should be whitewashed and re-stenciled in black with the caliber and contents.

Fixed canister shot - stored in bins. These should be constructed two to a shelf above the powder kegs. Each bin should have a wooden handle to assist in opening the bin and should be stenciled in black with the caliber and number of canister shot in the bin.

Buckshot ball and buck shot cartridges - stored in 19 boxes on the shelves, four to a shelf. The width of each box was approximately 11 inches, see page 31. Since the height of a shelf permits only one row, five shelves will be required. These should be stenciled

Small Chests
according to regulations.

Musket and pistol flints - should be placed in boxes on the shelves as the buckshot balls and cartridges. These will project beyond the width of the shelves. Dimensions are given on page 30.

Gunner's belts, gunner's havresack and cutters - arranged on other shelves.

Strapped Shot - In the center of the room a pyramid of twenty 6-pounder strapped shot should be made. This may be real shot, if it can be found, or simulated. The pyramid will have four to two of its sides and three to the others. See Appendices for drawings.

Musket, Carbine, Pistol, Saber and Sword Boxes - These should be reproduced according to specifications and stored against the south wall in separate piles.

The Gun House

The Gun House, except when the doors were open, was dark and dry. It housed the two 6-pounder cannon when they were not on the parade ground and kept dry the equipment needed to pull the heavy guns out of the shed.

Cannon - Two iron 6-pounder field cannon should be acquired to set inside the shed. Both cannon must have been cast before 1845 and probably before 1835. *Bronze also being cast. 1840-41*

Carriages - The cannon should be mounted on proper 6-pounder carriages of the period. Bent's Old Fort now has an original 6-pounder carriage that is inappropriate to its armament, and it is hoped that an exchange for this piece can be arranged. A second carriage probably will have to be reproduced.

Harness - Duplicate sets of harness for the horses that pull the cannon will be stored on the south and north walls of the shed. Only one set is described. The following should be arranged as regulations prescribe:

Bricoles - one set of men's harness coiled and laid on a wooden skid in the far corner. The skid should be constructed of 2 x 4 inch slats,

so that air can circulate under the rope. The framework should be set on rollers made of logs.

Rammers and sponges - attached to the carriage; however, one "old" sponge, used for practice, may be hung from double pegs driven in the wall to the side of the west door.

Saddles - two driver's saddles for the wheel and leader horses and two valise saddles for the off horses. The saddles should be hung over four 12 inch long 2 x 4's extending from the wall. Each should be mounted so that the leather does not touch.

Horse collars - four black leather horse collars should be hung from short 2 x 4's nailed into the framing above the saddles.

Halters, bridles, reins, etc. - hung from pegs driven into a 1 x 4 nailed to the shed framing.

Side pipes and belly bands - laid on a 1 x 12 inch shelf supported by wood brackets.

Hames, straps and traces - hung from pegs driven into a 1 x 4 at the same height as the bridles. These should hang vertically.

Surcingles and breast straps - stretched across racks made by nailing four 2 x 4's into the framing.

Bits, curb chains, trace hooks, etc. - placed in a packing box beside the east door. The box should be painted ordnance olive to match the carriages.

Many of the above items that have been recommended will have to be reproduced; however, care should be taken that the items conform to the specifications given in the Ordnance Manual of 1841 and that they be care for and stored according to the regulations.

ESTIMATES

Adjutant's Office

Desk	\$150.00
Cloth	25.00
Desk Accessories	75.00
Keg	50.00
Table	100.00
Portable Desk	250.00
Book	200.00
Bookcase	300.00
Sergeant's Table	100.00
Accessories	100.00
Stove	500.00
Chairs (six)	800.00
Miscellaneous	100.00
	<hr/> 2750.00

Commanding Officer's Room

Desk	500.00
Cloth	25.00
Desk Accessories	125.00
Table	450.00
Cloth	20.00
Box	100.00
Portrait	150.00
Telescope	350.00
Flags (two)	1250.00
Maps	50.00
Chairs (five)	665.00
Chair, Commanding Officer	450.00
Stove	550.00
	<hr/> 7435.00

Court-Martial Room

Table	500.00
Cloth	40.00
Chairs (twelve)	1600.00
Flag	625.00
Stove	500.00
	<hr/> 10700.00

Ordnance Storeroom

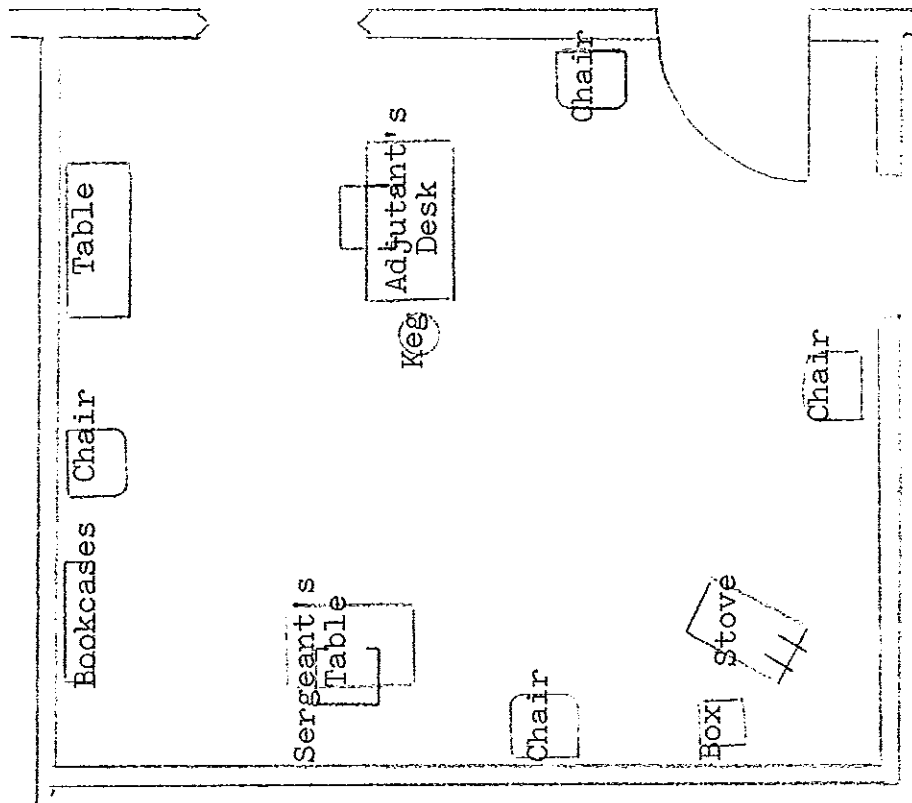
Table	100.00
Bench	50.00
Shelves	45.00
Accessories	150.00

Shelving and Accessories	3000.00	
Miscellaneous	500.00	
		<u>14545.00</u>

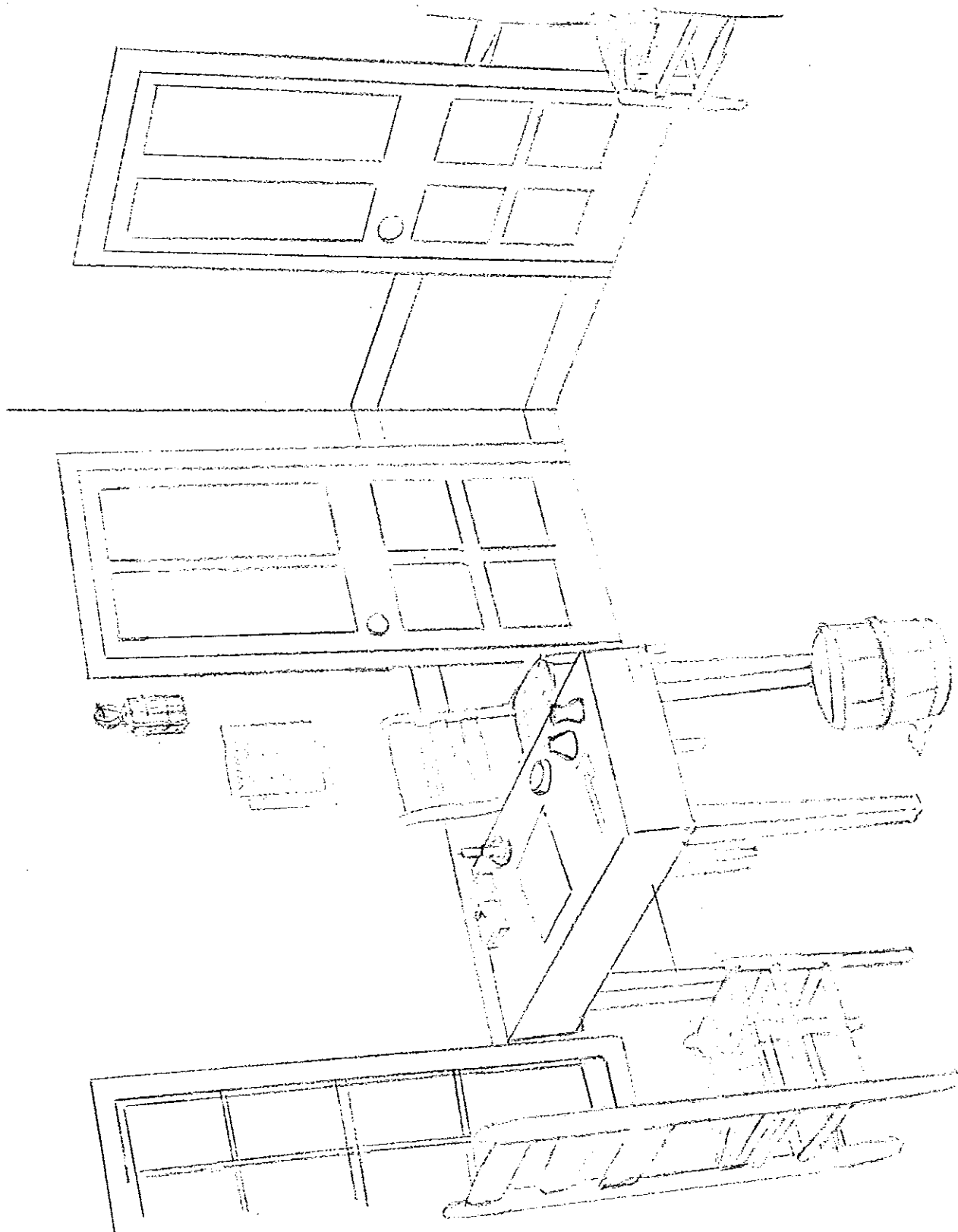
The Gun House

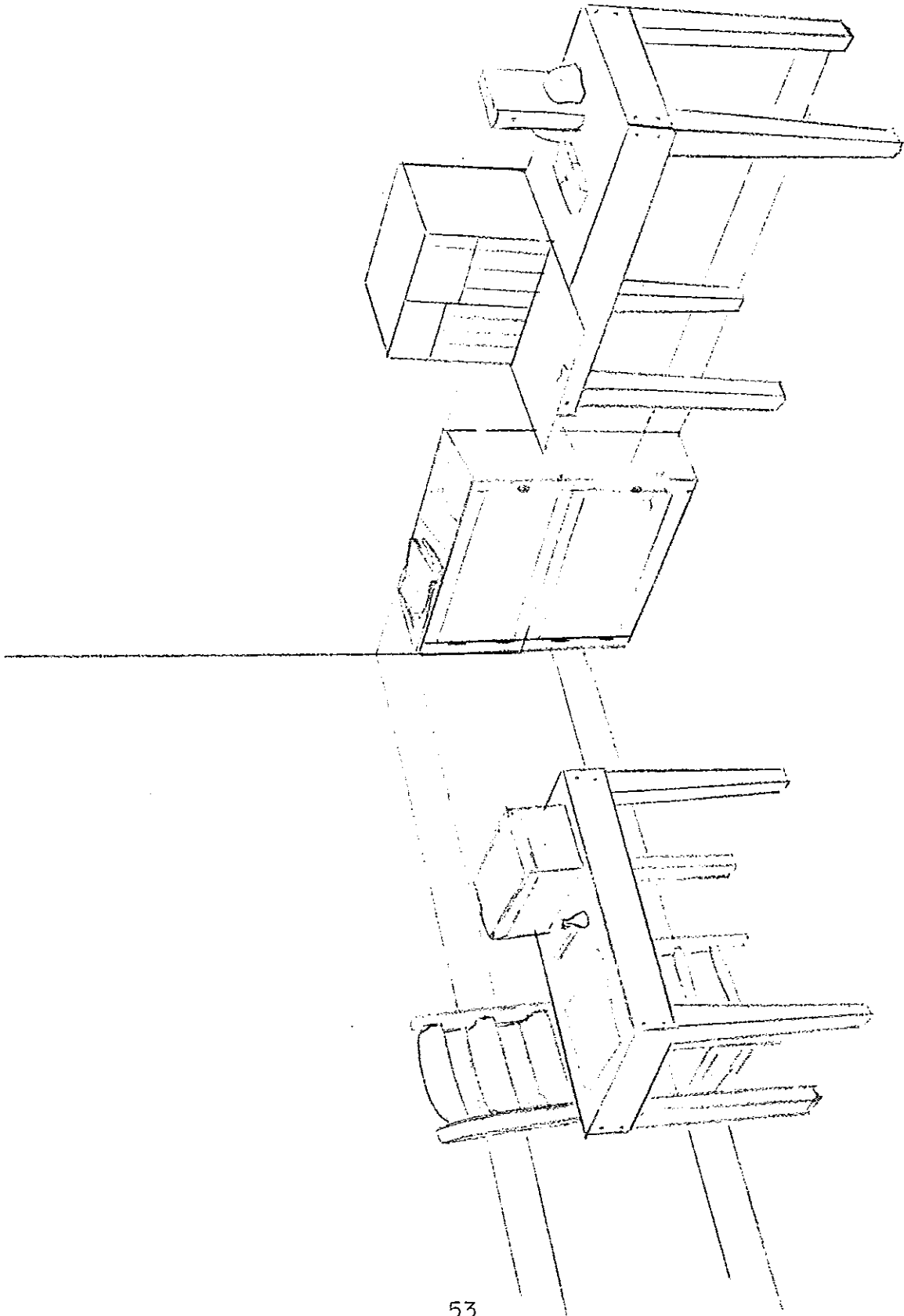
Cannon with Carriages, Etc.	20000.00	
Harness (two sets)	6000.00	
Shelving, Etc.	400.00	
Total		<u>\$40945.00</u>

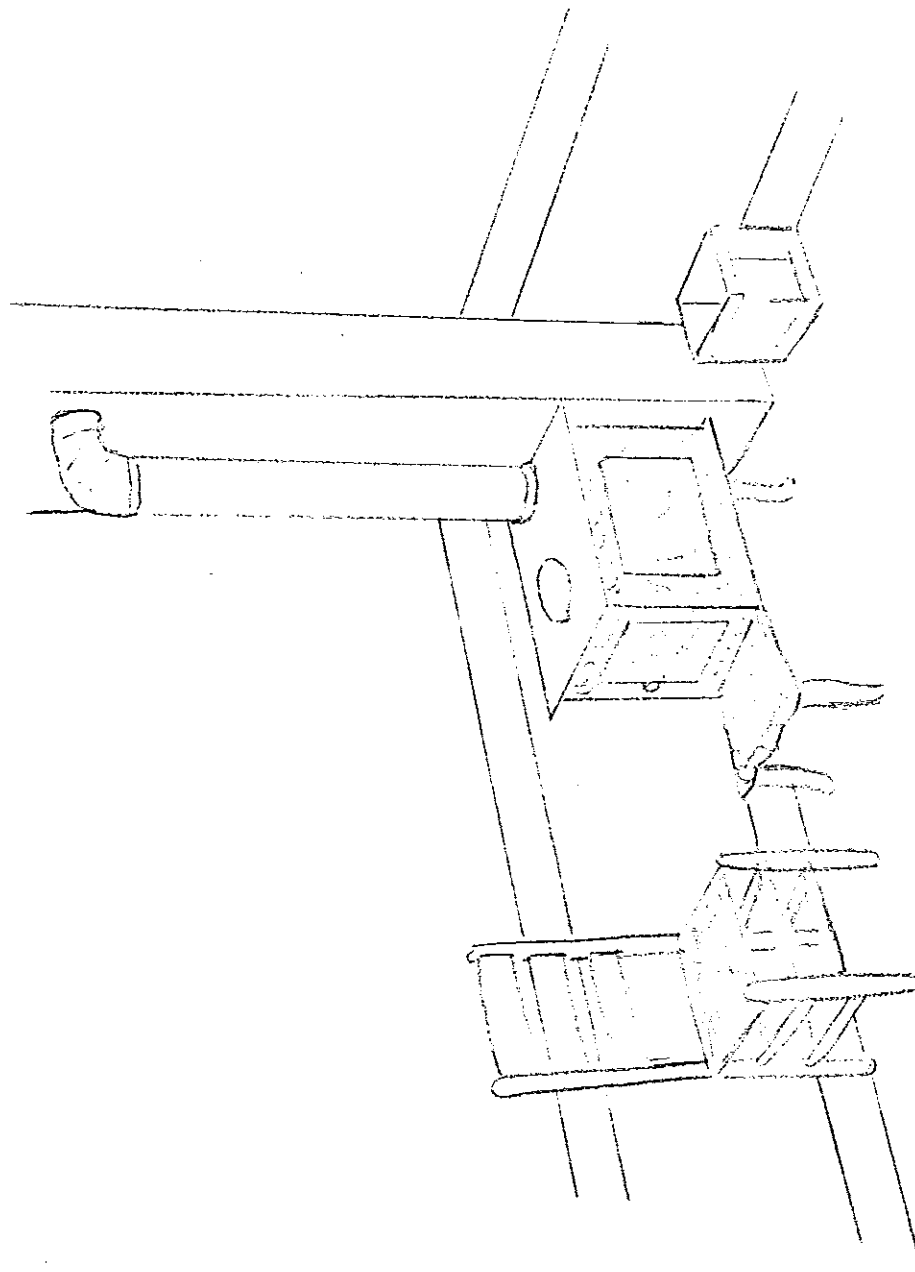
FLOOR PLANS AND ELEVATIONS

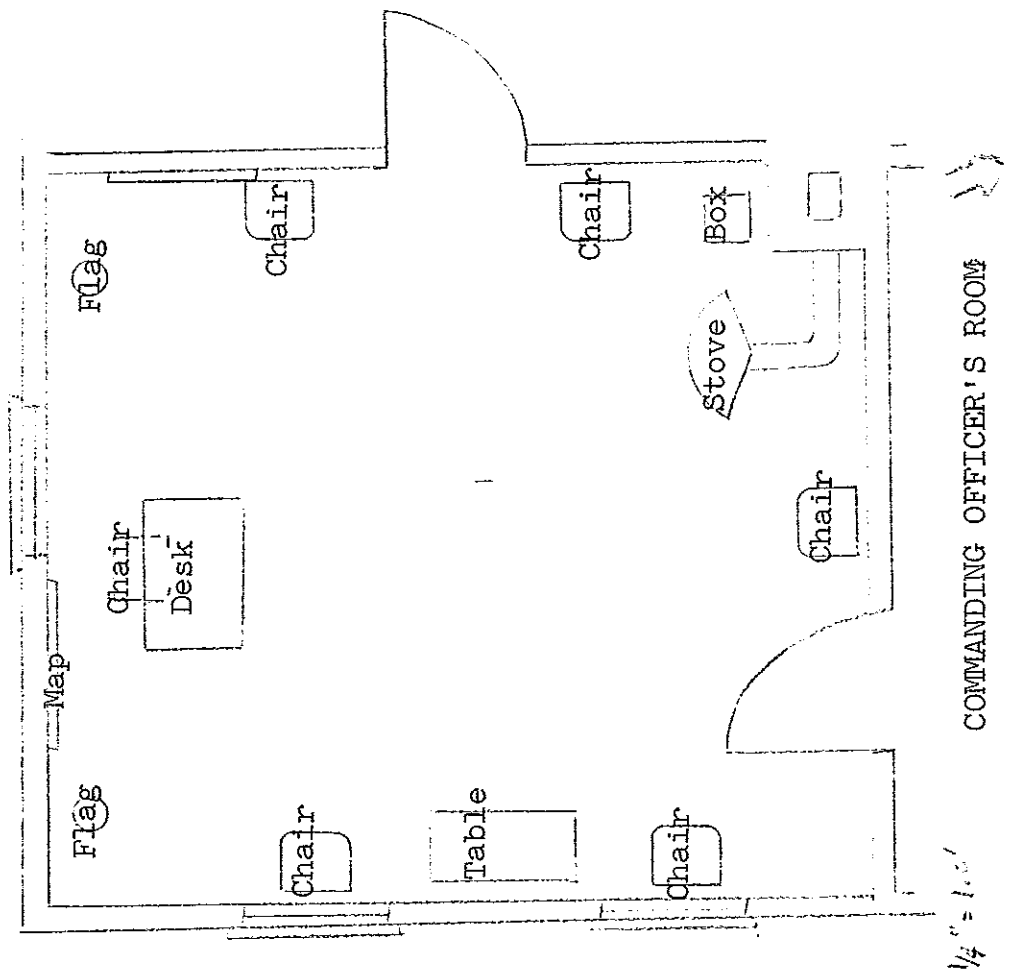


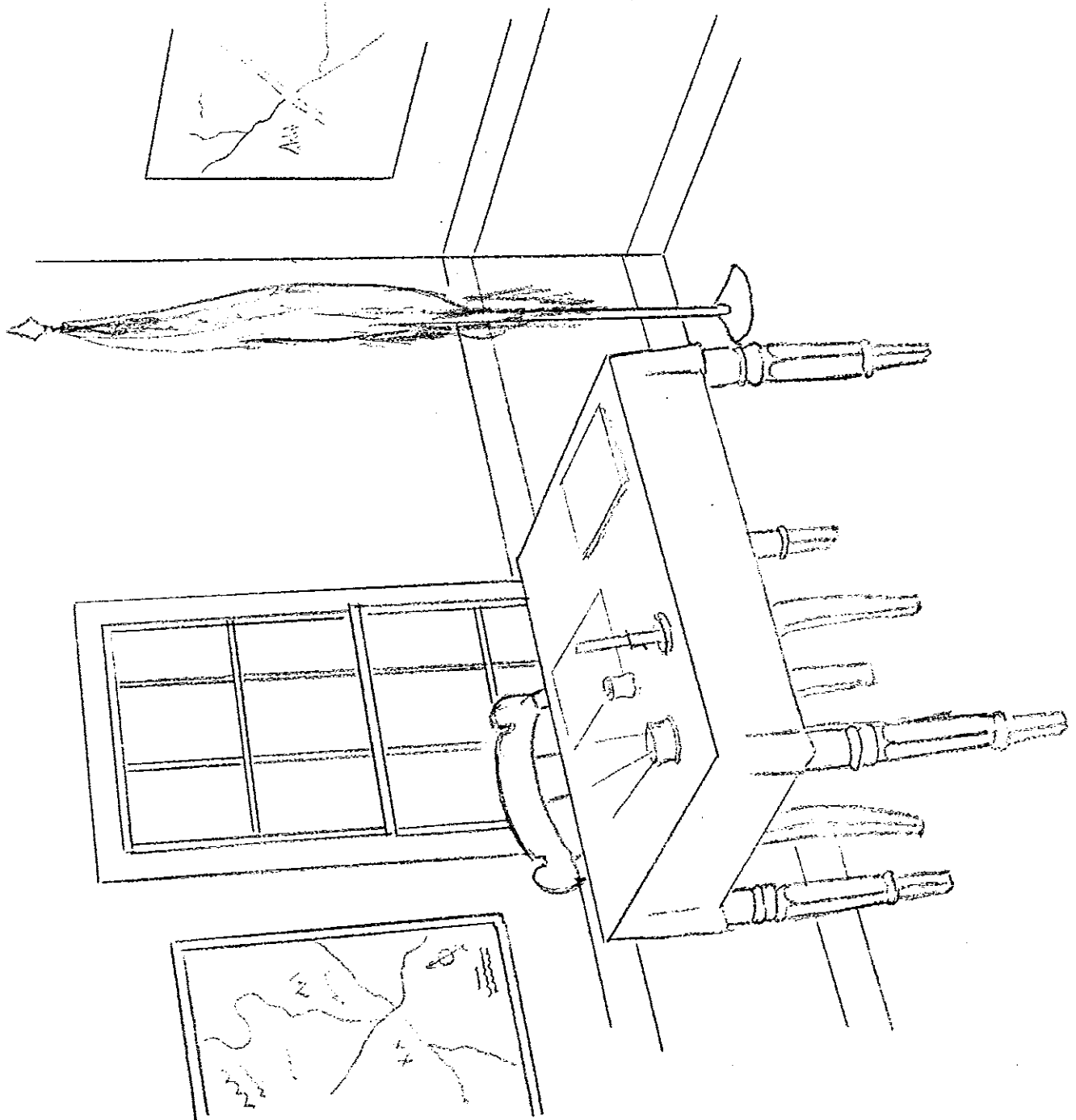
1/4" = 1.0' ADJUTANT'S OFFICE

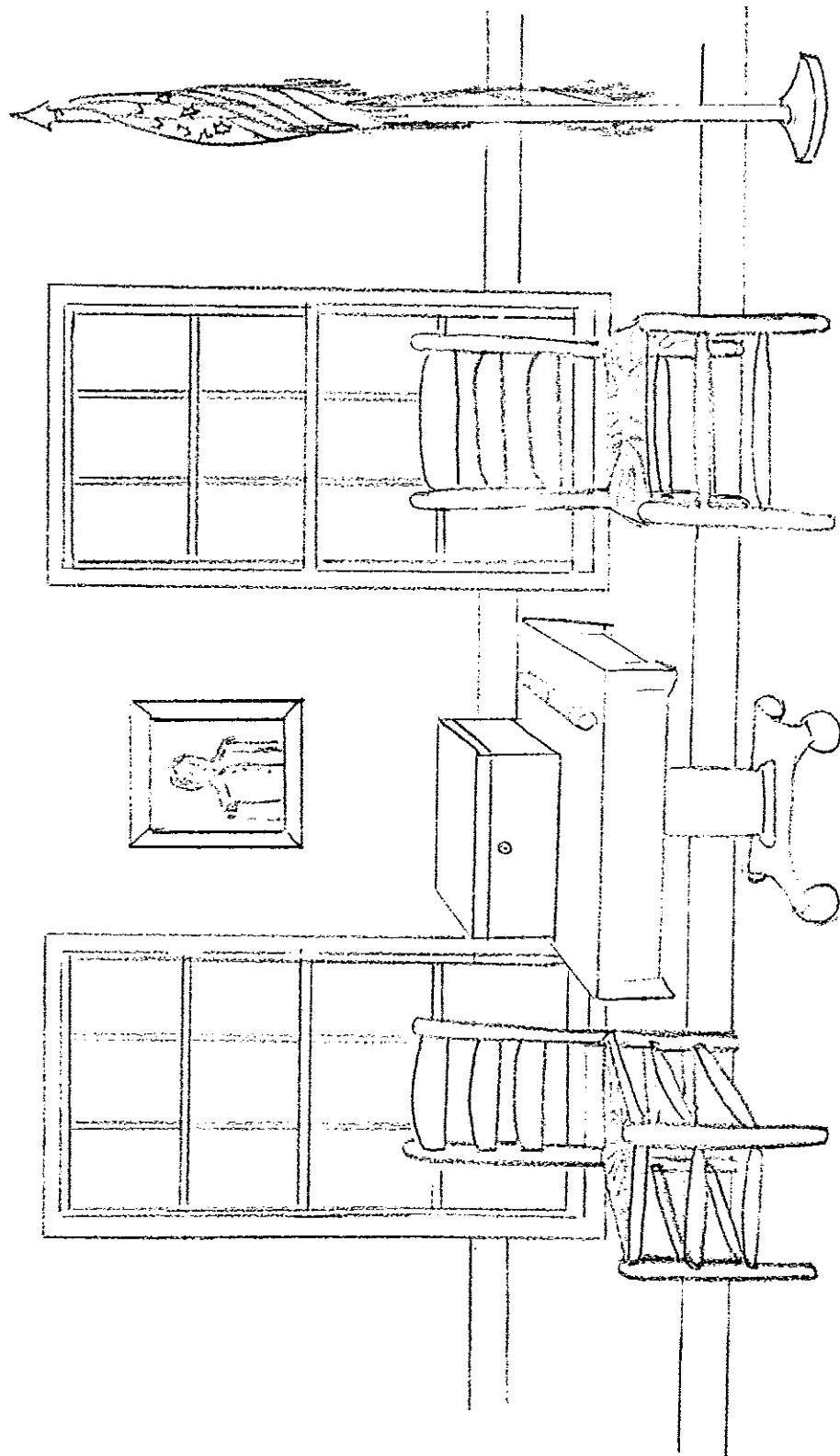


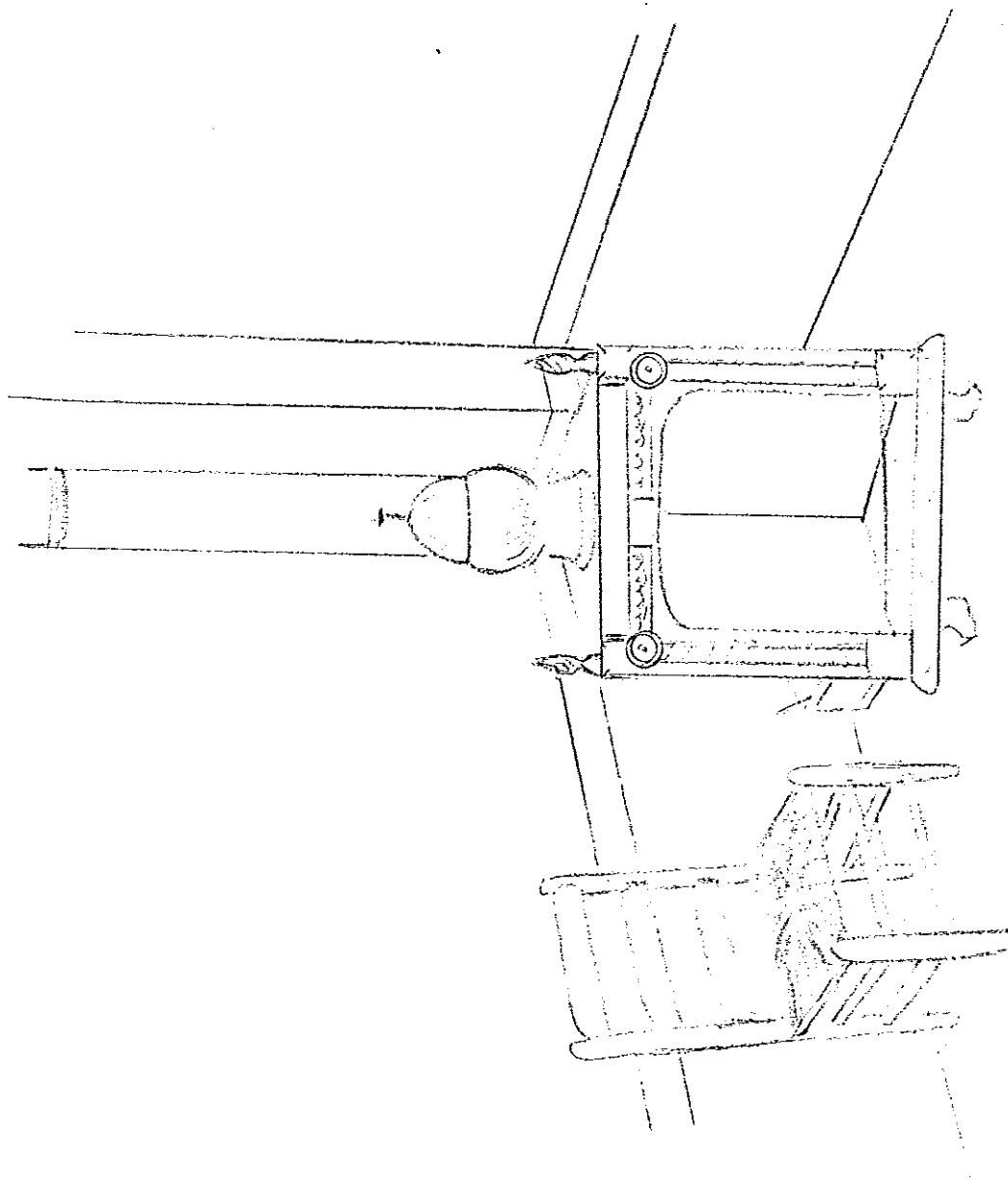


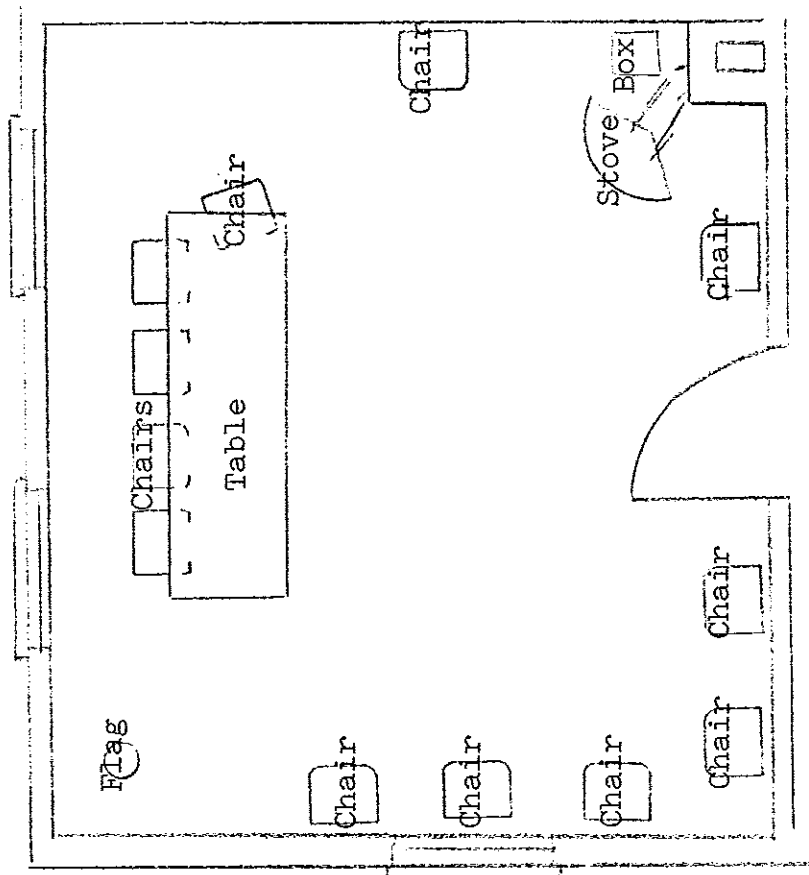


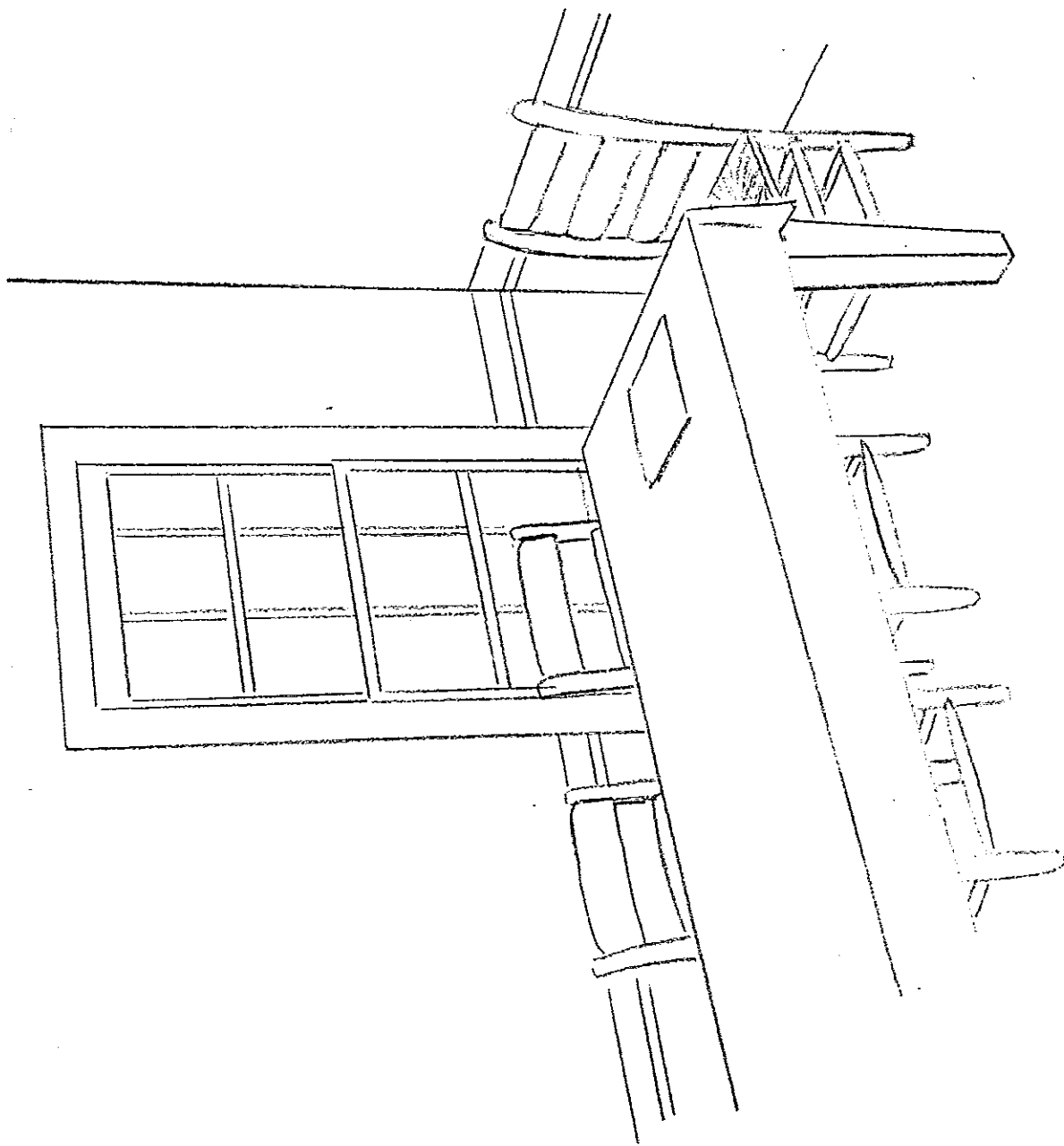


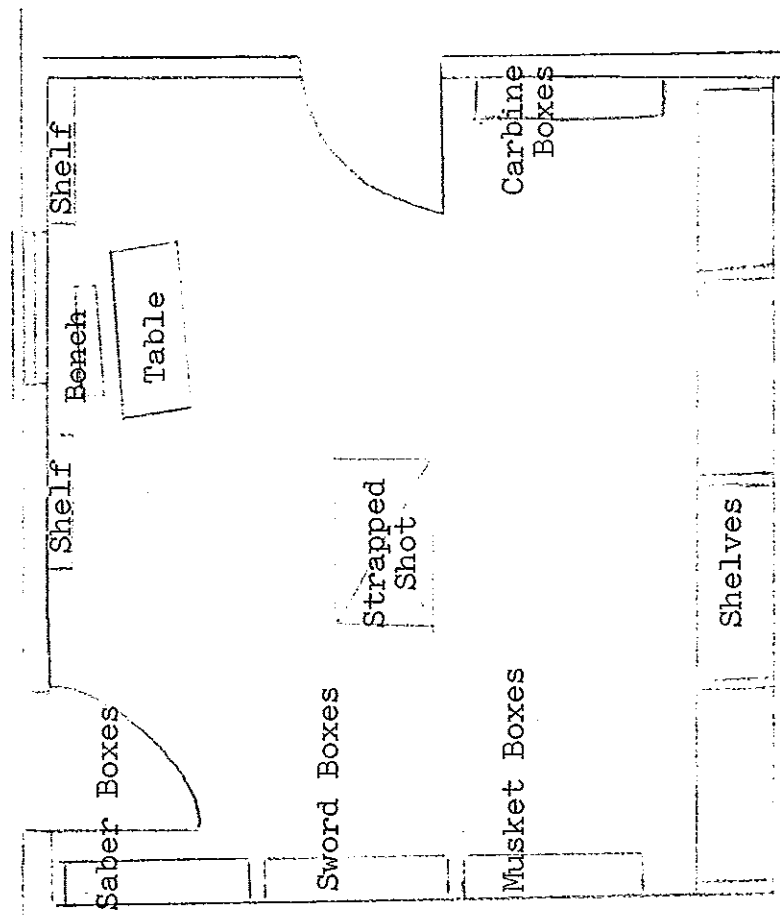








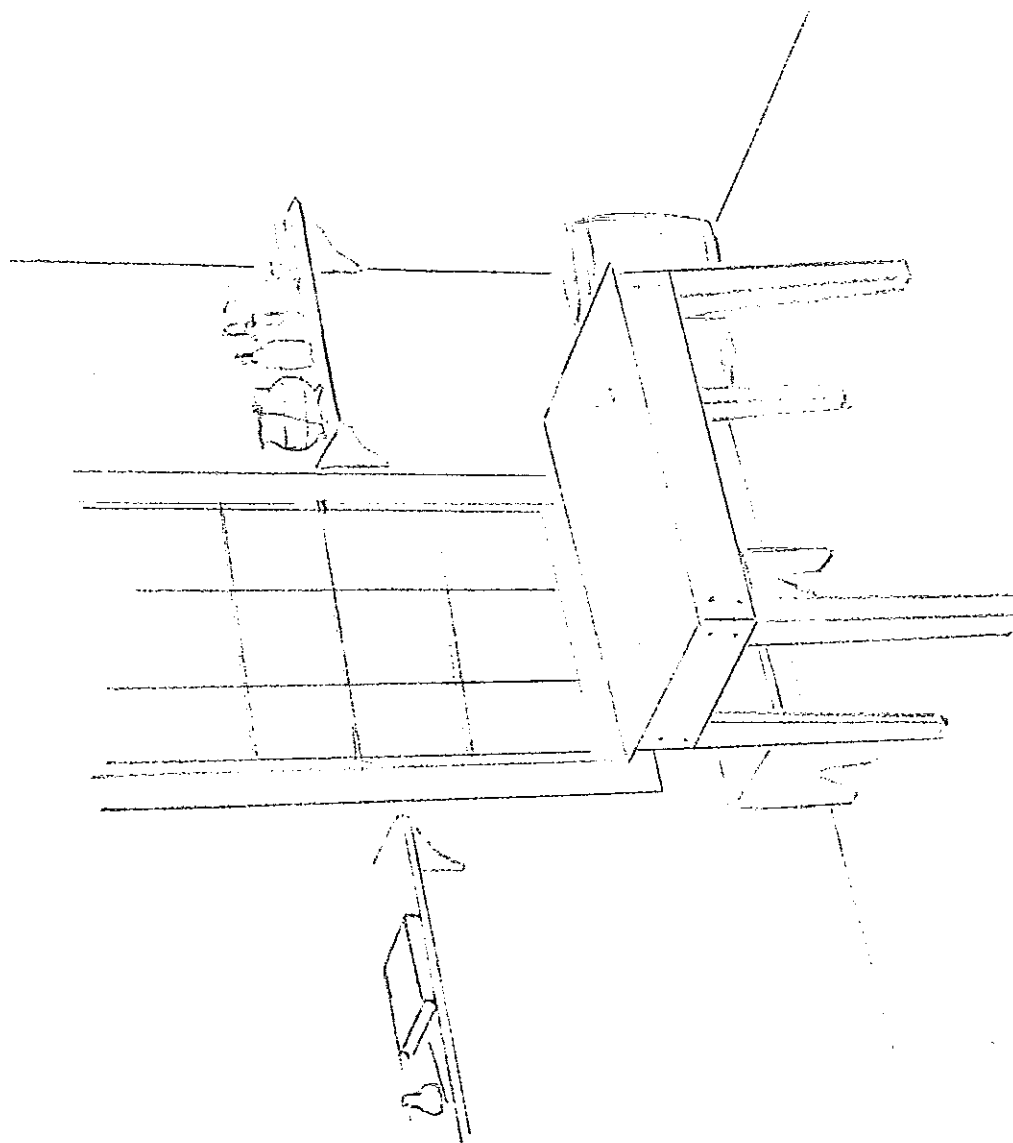


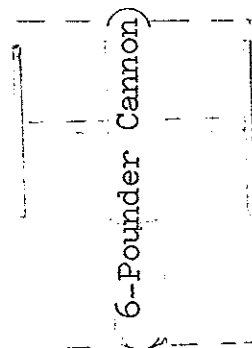
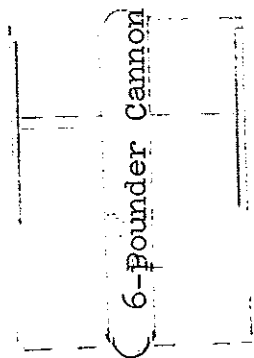
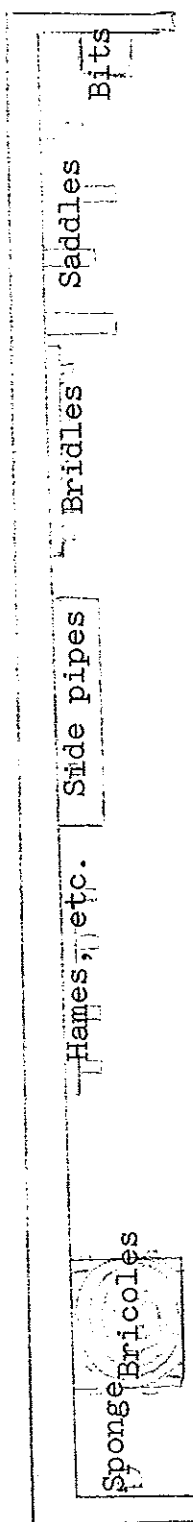


15

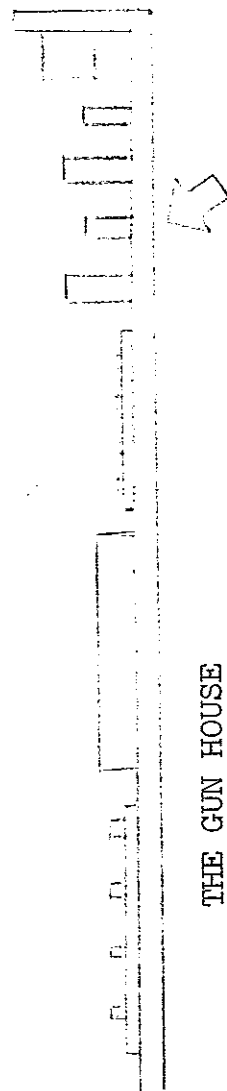
ORDNANCE STOREROOM

$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1.0'$

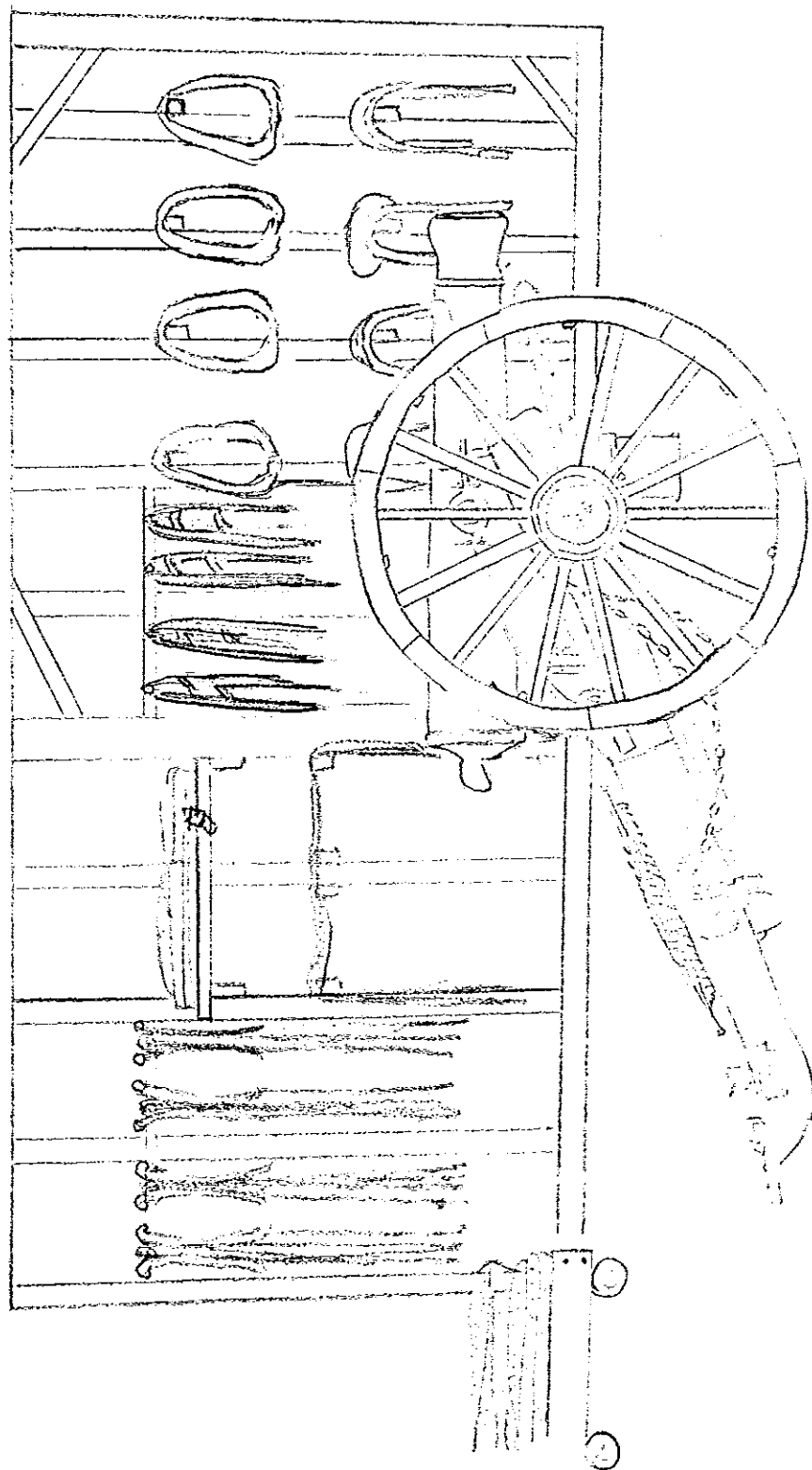




$\frac{1}{4}'' = 1.0'$



THE GUN HOUSE



PART IV

INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION

The Headquarters was a busy building and this should be conveyed to visitors. Time has stopped momentarily; the officers are gone; but they will return presently to resume their tasks. Papers on the tops of desks should have writing on them, indicating that they are part of the day's activities. The signatures on the documents may be those of actual Commanding Officers, and the letters should be copies of letters sent by these men. Visitors may feel today's plethora of paper work did not originate in this century.

It is important that the role of the Infantry at Fort Scott be emphasized in the Headquarters through objects, such as the regimental flag, and through the interpretation of the guides. On special holidays, such as Washington's Birthday and the Fourth of July, it would be appropriate to drape the front of the Headquarters with bunting in recognition of the anniversaries.

Rooms will require almost daily maintenance, at least dusting, both to protect items from rot and to maintain the appearance that the building is used. Because of the metal in the storeroom and shed, it will be necessary to prevent dampness, and the area may have to resort to the old Army practice of airing the rooms occasionally. The flues are

are workable, and it may be possible in the fall and spring to have small coal fires burning in some of the stoves, when interpreters are in the building and with the understanding that they must be extinguished when they leave. During the summer, it will be desirable to have the windows open to permit drafts through the structure for the comfort of interpreters as well as visitors.

Almost all the rooms require special protection, and it is recommended that the building be open to the public only when there are interpreters in the rooms or a guide is conducting a tour. Despite the fact that many items are reproductions, replacing these articles which give life to the rooms is expensive.

Children should not be permitted to climb on the cannon in the Gun House, not only because their activity would be destructive to the carriages but also because it might endanger the children themselves. While it is tempting to fire one of the cannon, particularly if one is a reproduction, it is recommended that this never be done. Safety of both visitors and staff cannot be emphasized too much at Fort Scott.

APPENDICES

"A"

Headquarters Building at Fort Sedgwick, 1867.

Adjutant's Office, Fort Gibson, 1872.

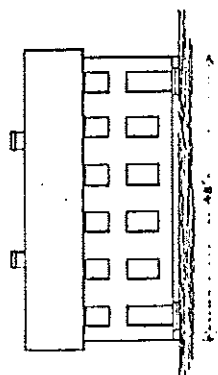
Design for Court Martial Room, Fort Leavenworth.

Ordnance Store with Lightning Rod.

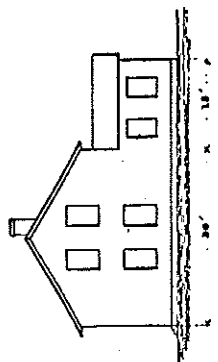
Fort Sedgewick C.T. July 1867.

Officers' Quarters. No 2 & 3 of Gen. Plan.

Front Elevation.

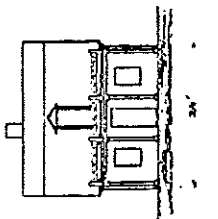


Side Elevation.

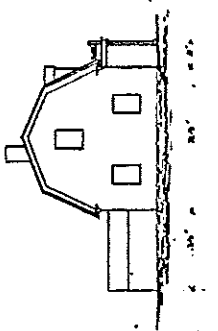


Officers' Quarters. No 14

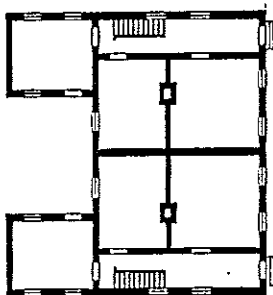
Front Elevation.



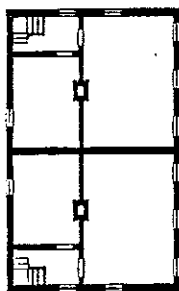
Side Elevation.



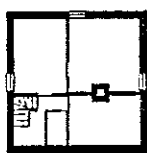
Plan of Lower Story.



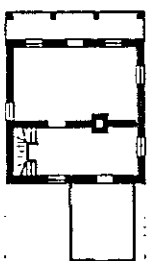
Plan of Upper Story.



Plan of Mainward Story.

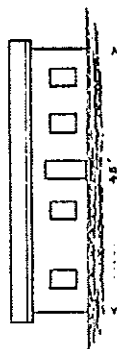


Plan of Lower Story.

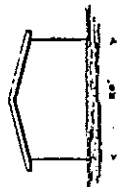


Quarter-Master's Office. No 15.

Front Elevation.

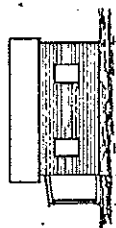


End Elevation.

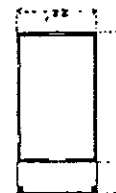


Head-Quarters No 13.

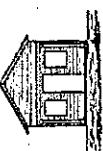
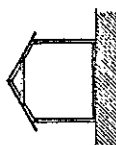
Side Elevation.



Plan.



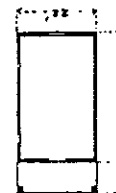
Section.



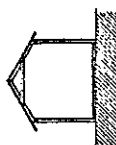
Front Elevation.



Plan.



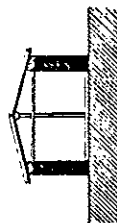
Section.



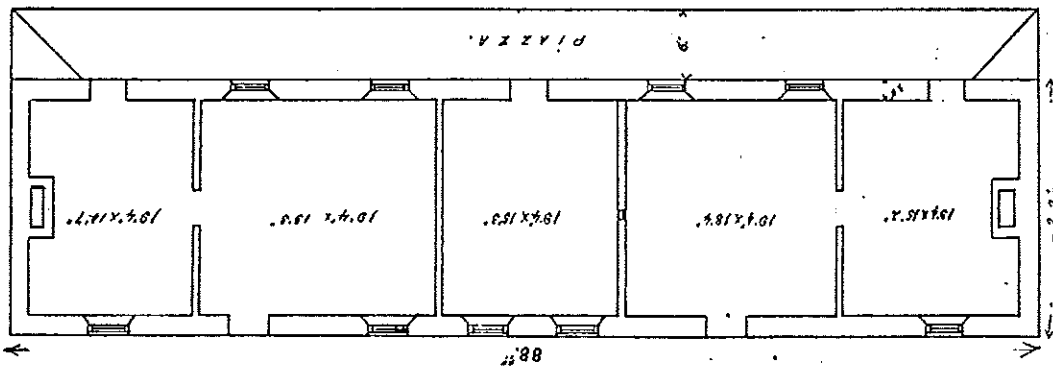
Plan.



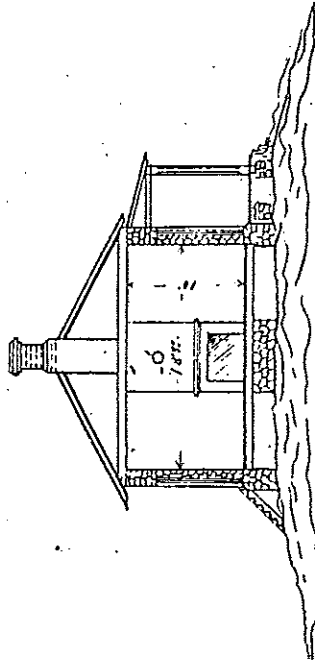
Section.



Scale: 20 Feet to the Inch.



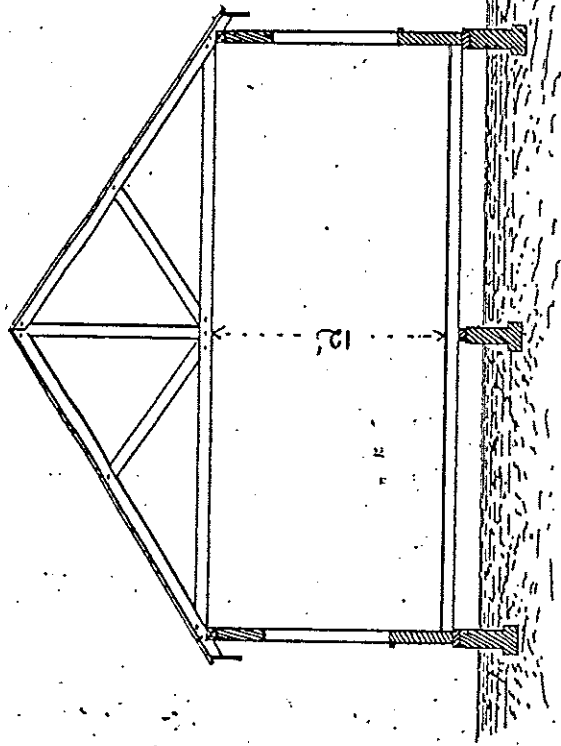
ADULTS' OFFICE



CROSS SECTION

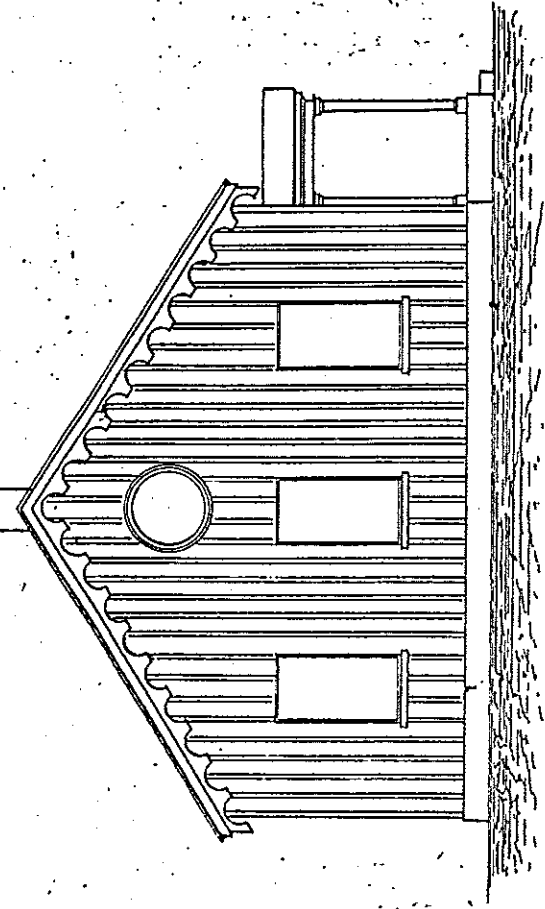
F. G. Gibbons T. T.
AD 1572

This drawing furnished about 1912 by C. S. Carter for the purpose of showing the

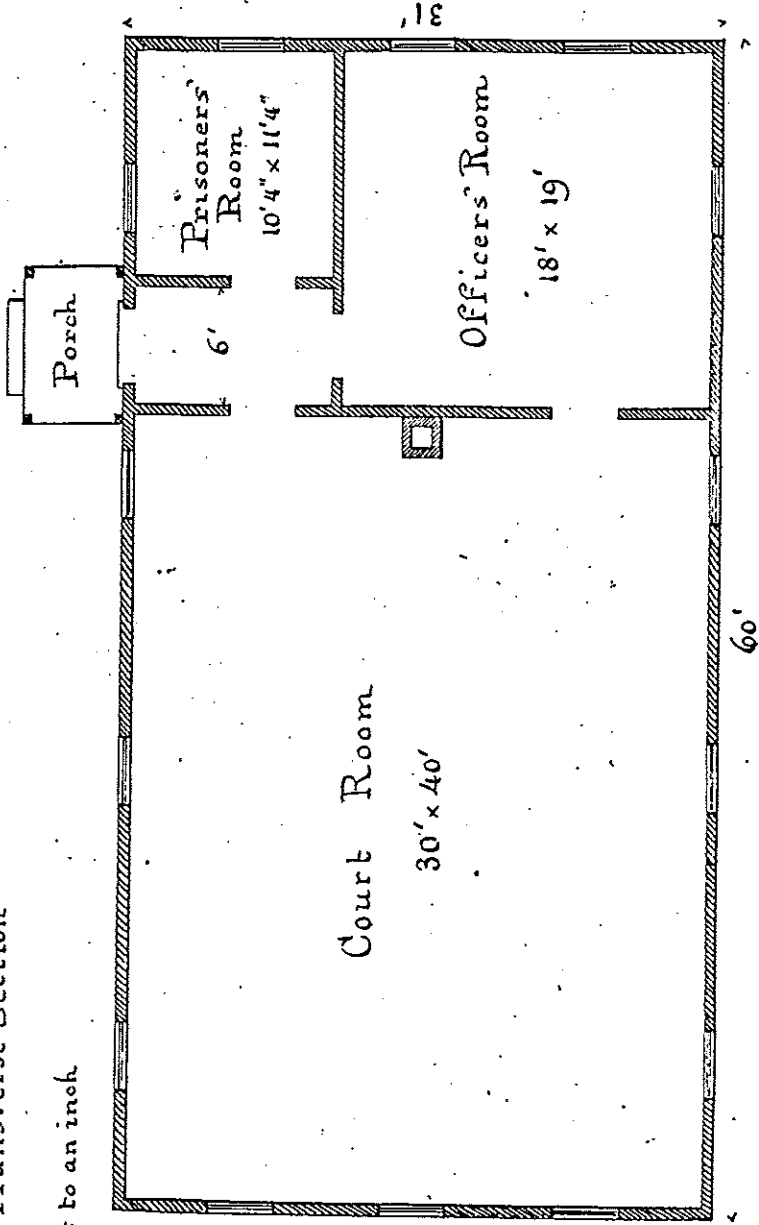


Transverse Section

Scale 6 Feet to an inch



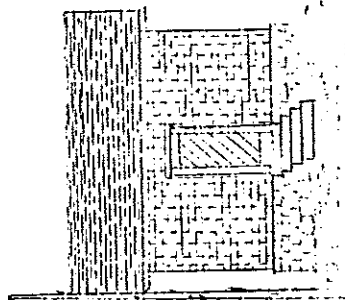
End Elevation



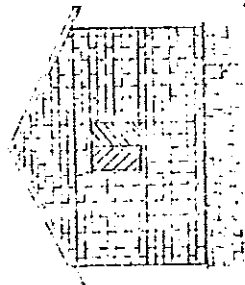
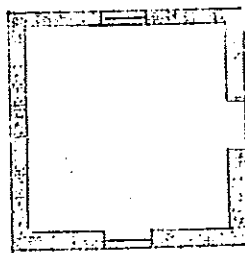
Design for Court Martial Room

at Fort Leavenworth - Kansas

Ordinance Store



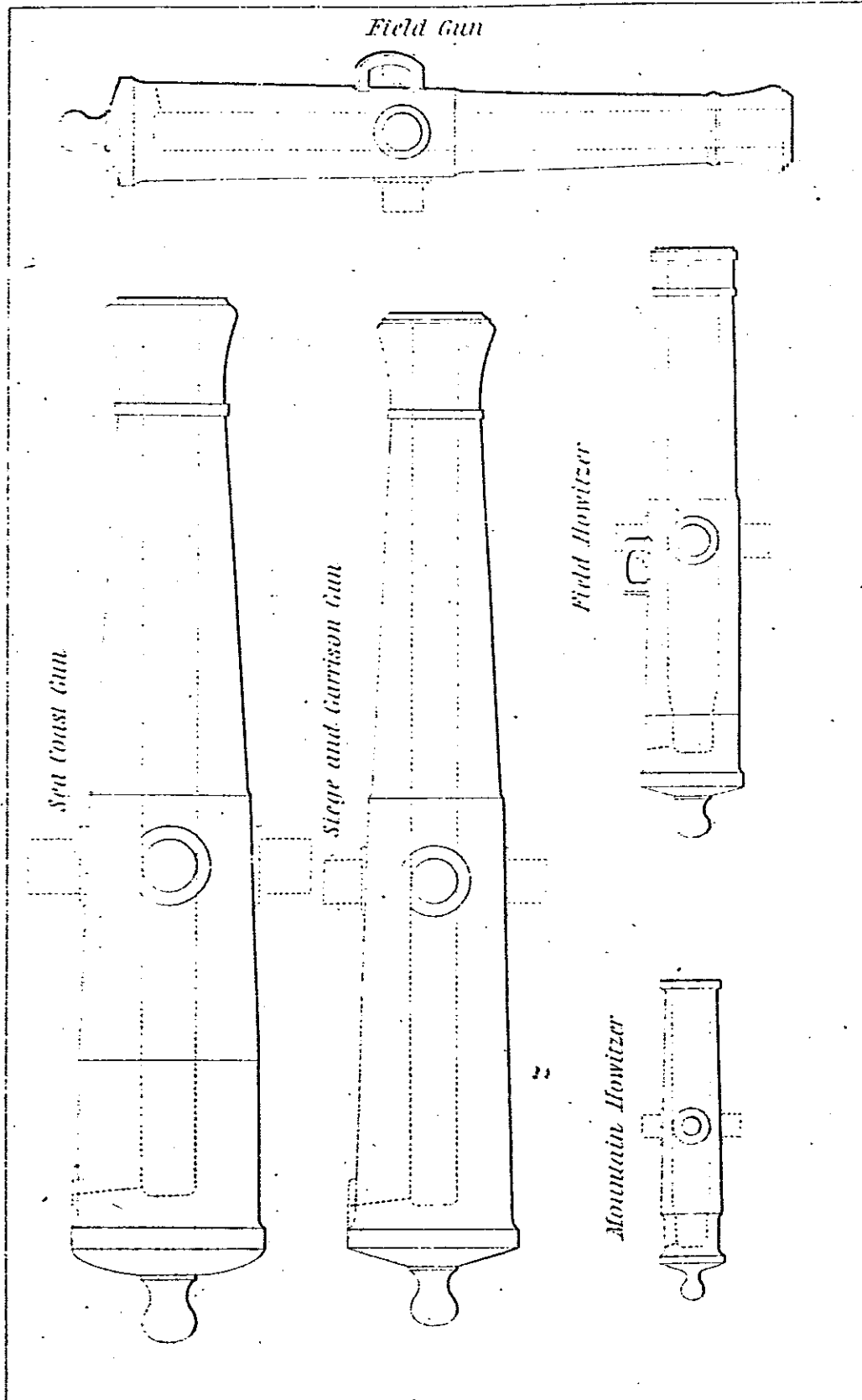
Ordinance Store 14 x 16.
Scale 1/4 inch to the foot.

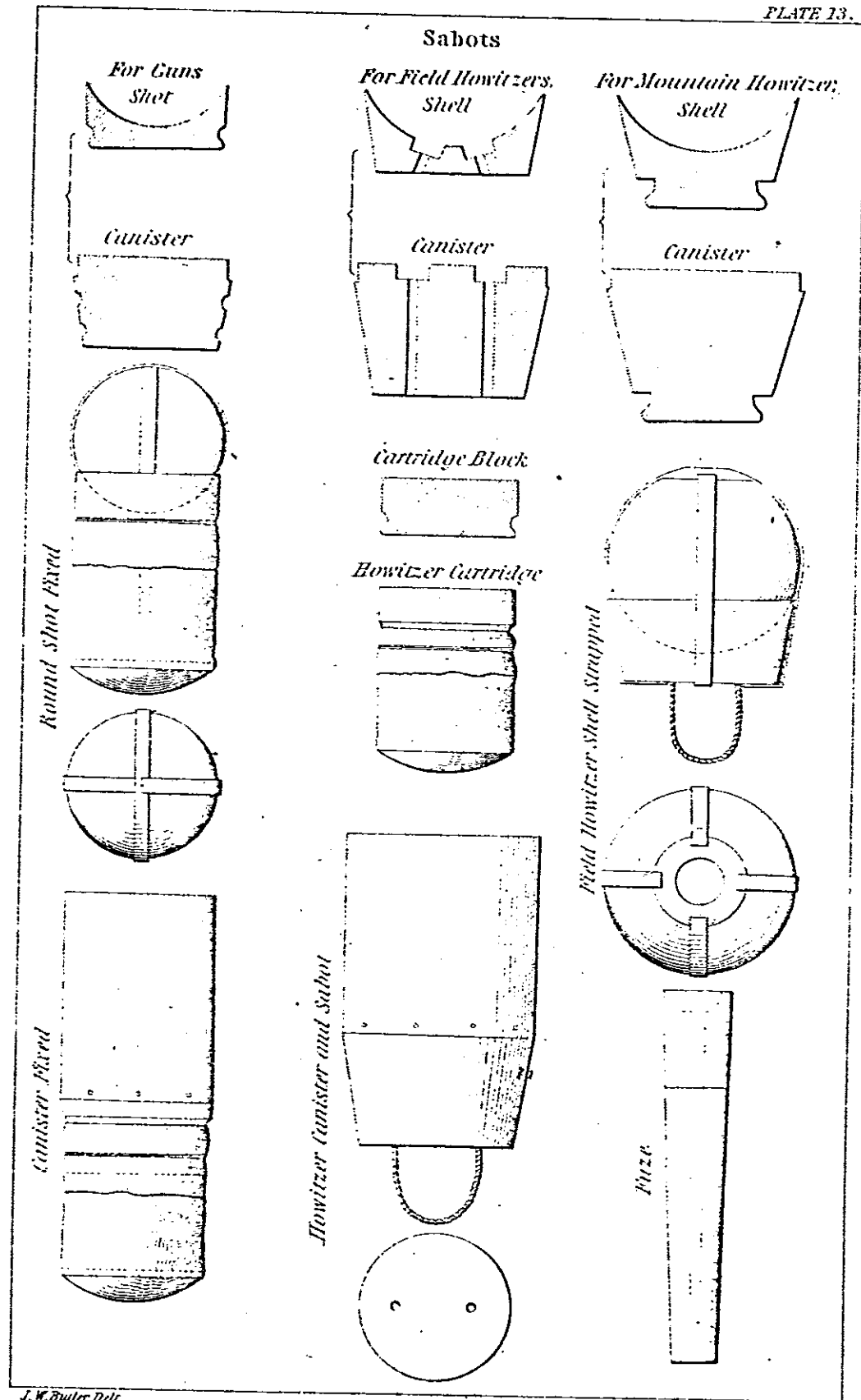


14 Feet Square

"B"

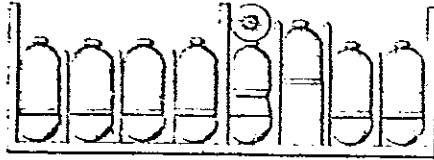
Plates from the Ordnance Manual of 1841.





Ammunition Chests

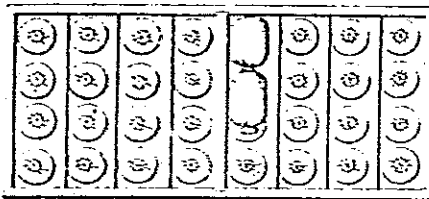
12 Pdr. Gun.
Elevation.



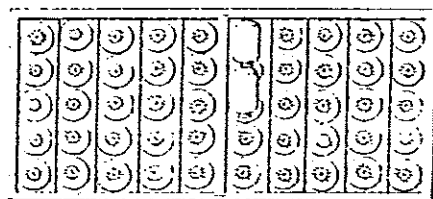
6 Pdr. Gun.
Elevation.



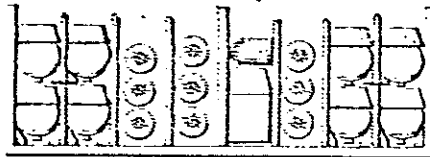
Plan.



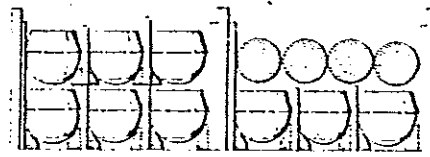
Plan.



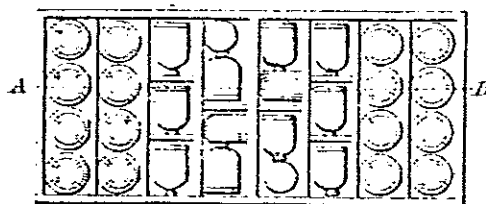
12 Pdr. Howitzer.
Section through A.B.



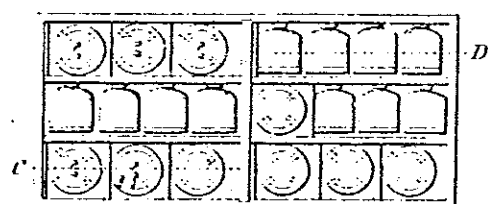
24 Pdr. Howitzer.
Section through C.D.



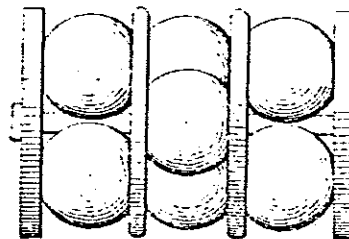
Plan.



Plan.



Stand of Grape.



NAMES OF PARTS.					Width.	LENGTH.	
						Cut.	Finished.
					In.	Ir.	In.
CRUPPER.	dock	-	-	-	3½	14	14
	body	-	-	-	1½	20	20
	layer for do.	-	-	-	1½	10	10
	back strap	-	-	-	1½	31	31
BREECHING.	breech strap	-	-	-	2½	48	42
	layer for do.	-	-	-	1½	52	42
	tugs for hip straps	-	-	-	1½	13	6
	hip strap	-	-	-	2½	48	48
	breast strap	-	-	-	1½	3 layers.	150

Harness required for each horse.

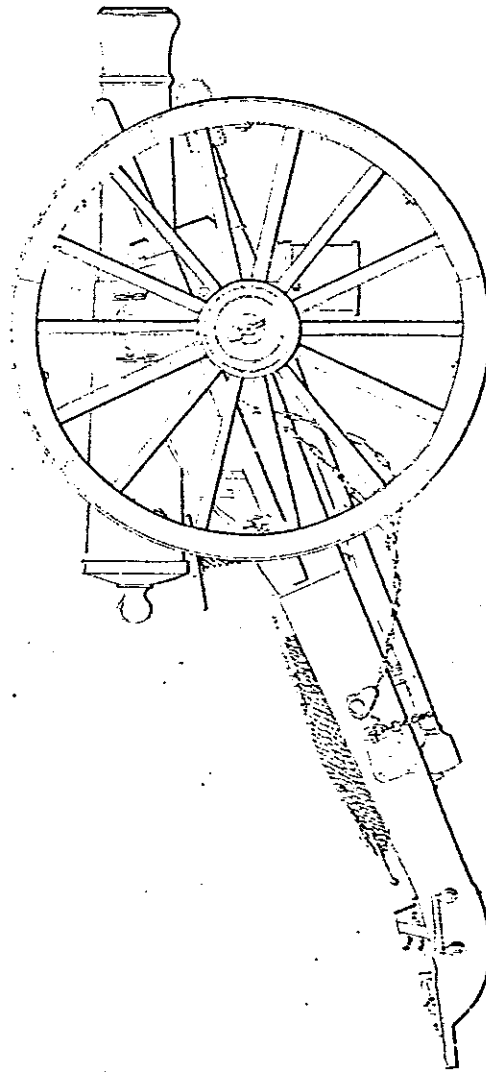
PARTS.					Wheel Horses		Leaders.		Weight.
					Near horse.	Off horse.	Near horse.	Off horse.	
									lbs.
Halter	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1½
Curb bridle	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Snaffle bridle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2½
Driver's saddle	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	16½
Valise saddle	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5½
Collar, pair of hames, pair of traces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
and side pipes, crupper	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	24
Breeching	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	8
Total weight,	lbs.				53½	41½	45½	33½	

A whip to each driver.—A leg-guard to each set of harness for a carriage.

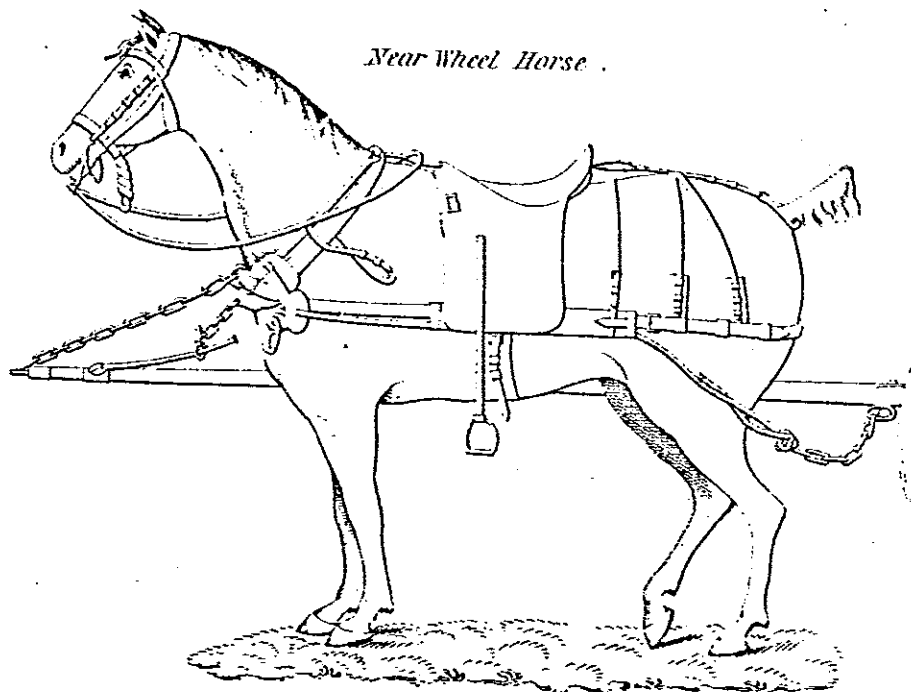
Preservation of Harness in Store.

The store houses should be well ventilated, not too dry, but free from dampness. The different articles should be arranged according to kind and class, separated or in bundles according to their nature, so placed as to touch each other and the walls as little as possible, having a free circulation of air about them—*saddles* on trestles or bars—*collars* hung on pins—*hames*, with their straps, and *traces* with chains and hooks, hung up; the traces hanging vertically.—*side pipes* and *belly bands* piled on the floor or on shelves—*surcingles* and

Field Gun Carriage



Near Wheel Horse .



Off Leader

